Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 51 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1919. TWO ANNAS

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

PASSENGER SERVICES

TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

| Date. | Steamers | Tons. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Khiva | 8247 | |
| | Devasha | 8008 | |
| | & Steamers | | |
| | Tanfield† | 4538 | |
| | Somali | 6712 | |
| | Malta | 6064 | Extra |
| | Tasada | 6248 | |
| | Karmala | 8603 | |
| | Nagoya | 6854 | |
| | Delta | 8089 | |
| | Nankin | 6853 | |

†Does not carry passengers.

Accommodation as far as is available by the steamers sailing on the 29th and 30th March will be allotted on the 1st March. There are only a few first saloon berths available by the "Malta" on the 30th March, and no second saloon berths. It will only be possible to book passages by these steamers for a limited number of A1 priority certificate holders, who should forward their priority certificates to Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, Bombay, either direct or through their Agents before the 1st March, together with certified copy of the medical certificate against which the A1 priority certificate was issued. The certified copy of the medical certificate should be obtained from the Secretary of the Provincial Passage Committee who hold the original. It is absolutely essential for the copy of the medical certificate to accompany the priority certificate.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

On account of the very limited passenger accommodation available, there is no possibility of providing passages for "B" grade priority certificate holders before May, or "C" grade before June. Holders of *all grades* of "A" certificates wishing to travel during March and April should, however, inform the undersigned either direct or through their Agents the approximate date when they wish to proceed, as in addition to the Mail steamers there is a likelihood of a limited number of passages being available during these months by steamers from Australia calling at Bombay.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

| Date about | Steamer. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1919 | | |
| 28th March | Dunera .. | 5414 |

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

| Date about. | Steamers | |
|---|---|---|
| 1919 | | |
| 26th February | Chakla .. | Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports. |
| 28th " | Lhasa .. | Karachi. |
| 2nd March | Linga .. | Karachi and Coastal portd. |
| 4th " | Pundua .. | Mombassa, E. & S. Africa Ports. |

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

### NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons. | Date of arrival | Date of departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tokio Maru | Y. Kobayashi | 3135 | 17th Feb. | 27th Feb. |
| Miyachi Maru | M. Morikawa | 3795 | 19th Feb. | 27th Feb. |
| Kyoto Maru | Str. J. O. Hayakawa | 3018 | 27th Feb | 9th Mar. |
| Kwah Wu | G Sige | 4249 | 11th Mar. | 21st Mar. |
| "Heiyun Maru" | K Ikuno | 3045 | 31st Mar. | 10th Mar. |

For Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

| Steamer | Commander. | Arrival | Departure | Destination |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Haru Maru | S. Miyaji .. | 24th Feb. | 13th March | Italy. |
| Shokwa Maru | T. Miyatake .. | 28th Feb. | 10th " | Italy |
| Yasino Maru | K. Nishikawa .. | 28th Feb | 11th " | Japan. |
| Mankoo Maru | M. Kanako .. | 2nd Mar. | 12th " | " |
| Kimido Maru | N. Yanagi .. | 7th Mar. | 19th " | Japan. |
| Kyosai Maru | K. Uchigoye .. | 10th Mar. | 19th March | Italy |
| Kinrei Maru | S. Imai .. | 28th Mar. | 7th April | " |

For freight apply to:

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Elico Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

## BANKING.

### THE BOMBAY MERCANTILE BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital ..... | 10,00,00 |
| One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each. | |
| Paid up Capital ..... | 4,71,900 |
| Unpaid Capital ..... | 5,28,100 |
| Capital Reserve Fund ..... | 76,420 |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. pe annum.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed o Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. pe annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, etc. collected free of charge for Account Holders.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital ..... | Yen 48,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital ..... | Yen 42,000,00 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | Yen 24,300 00 |

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbi Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newch wang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerafaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS ar opened for approved customers and Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum o daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of hal yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for on year and shorter periods on terms which ma be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

| | |
|---|---|
| PAID UP CAPITAL ..... | $15,000,000 |
| STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £1,500,000 at 2/ | $15,000,000 |
| SILVER RESERVE FUND ..... | $19,500,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... | $15,000,000 |

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street. E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Johore | Saigon |
| Bangkok | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Batavia | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Singapore |
| Canton | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Manila | Tientsin |
| Foochow | Nagasaki | Tsingtao |
| Hankow | New York | Vladivostock |
| Harbin | Peking | Yloilo |
| Hongkew | Penang | Yokohama |
| Ipoh | Rangoon | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

O. H. WILSON,
Agent.

## INSURANCE.

### EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Funds exceed | .. .. | Rs. 1,20,00,000 |
| Claims paid exceeds | .. | Rs. 36,00,000 |
| Annual Income exceeds | | Rs. 25,00,000 |

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Manager.

### THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

### INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4 Its pilicies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS.
Bombay and Deccan,

NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

9, Tamarind Lane,
BOMBAY.

### THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

| | |
|---|---|
| Funds exceed ..... | Rs. 28,00,000 |
| Surplus about ..... | Rs. 1,00,000 |
| Claims paid exceed ..... | Rs. 22,00,000 |

Specialities: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth.
*Poona City.*

### THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

## SALE BY AUCTION.

### MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT FIRST MARINE CROSS LANE, MAZAGON (MARINE LINES).

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of March, 1919, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) at the premises the undermentioned properties under instructions from and by order of Bai Jerbai, widow of Ardesir Rustomji, Limboowalla, Maneckjee Ardesir Limboowalla, Jehangir Ardesir Limboowalla and Bomanjee Ardesir Limboowalla, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Shaikh Haji Hoosein Haji Sulleman the Mortgagor and in pursuance of the power of sale granted to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 16th July 1917, and made between the said Shaik Haji Hoosein Haji Sulleman of the one part and Jerbai widow of Ardesir Rustomji Limboowalla, Maneckji Ardesir Limboowalla, Jehangir Ardesir Limboowalla and Bomanji Ardesir of the other part, the Transfer of Mortgage dated the 23rd May, 1918, and made between Jehangir Fakirji Gagrat of the first part the said Mortgagor of the second part the said Mortgagees of the third part and Further Charge dated the 3rd day of October, 1918, and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part.

LOT NO. I.—All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazendari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 117 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at First Marine Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8298, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 2585, and Street No. 5, and bounded on or towards the South by the first Marine Cross Lane, on or towards the North by sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by sweeper's passage, and beyond that by the house of Abdul Latiff Mahomed Sallekhan, and on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage and beyond that is the house of Hasham Ebrahim.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of vacant Fazendari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 105 square yards or thereabouts, situate lying and being at First Marine Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8298, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward, No. 2594, and Street No. 14, and bounded on or towards the South by sweeper's passage and beyond that by the house of Hormasjee Nowrojee Bejanwalla, on or towards the North by the house of Bapujee Dorabjee Daruwalla, on or towards the East by sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Jehangirjee Rustomjee Dubash, and on or towards the West by Public passage, now known as First Marine Cross Lane.

LOT NO. III.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazendari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 125 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being at First Marine Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1-8298 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 2591 and Street No. 11, and bounded on or towards the South by First Marine Cross Lane, on or towards the North by sweeper's passage, and beyond that by the house of Mahomed Joosab, on or towards the East by a public passage, now known as First Marine Cross Lane, and beyond that by the vacant land belonging to Shaikh Hajee Hoosein Hajee Sulleman, and on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage and the house of Zilekhanbai, widow of Alli Miya.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their Office, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th February, 1919.

### CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of 131 bales of Grey Cotton Goods and 16 bales of Cotton Yarn, ex. S.S. "Tosan Maru."

Under instructions from The Insurance Co., concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of March, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following goods:—

Ex. S. S. "Tosan Maru."

55 bales each containing 50 pieces grey cotton shirtings, No. 7200 marked Menkan.
14 bales each containing 50 pieces grey cotton shirtings, No. 5100 marked Menkan.
23 bales each containing 50 pieces grey cotton shirtings, No. 5151 marked Menkan.
12 bales each containing 50 pieces grey cotton shirtings, No. 3800 marked Menkan.
27 bales each containing 120 pieces grey cotton Jaconet No. 1151 marked Menkan.
9 bales each containing 40 bundles, each 10lbs cotton yarn No. 20s.
7 bales each containing 40 bundles, each 10lbs cotton yarn, No. 60s.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required the time of sale.

CRAWFORD, & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th February 1919.

### MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 525 BALES DAVID MILLS YARN.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 4th March 1919, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at their rooms by order of the David Mills Company, Limited.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Chabildass Nathoobhoy:—

525 bales David Mills Yarn No. 10 China Cockatoo Ticket Flower Tie each 400 lbs.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th February, 1919.

"ESAALI" LEADS
SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD,
GOLD AND SILVER,
SILK,
EMBROIDERY

"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."

Our Prices are the "Cheapest."

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

## SALE BY AUCTION.

### BENNETT & CO.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th day of February, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, Terrace, opposite to the Police Court, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware dining table arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumb-waiter, rich carpets, table ornaments, table lamps, single and double bedsteads, iron baba cot, mirrordoor almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, writing tables, office chairs, glass door book cases, bent wood chairs, cane chairs and sofas, easy chairs reclining safa, hat stands, large wooden chest, China matting aluminium, utensils, etc., etc.—The property of Lieut. and Quarter-Master A. E. Richardson and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st proximo at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured pieces goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 black waler mare, trained both to saddle and harness.
2 trained chargers with one saddle and bridge complete. Owner leaving for home.

Auction Sale of White Genuine Zinc Paint, TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Muxumdar Bros. and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Abdoolabhoy Ferzulabhoy:—

400 kegs White Genuine Zinc paint Taisho A. A.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CONGO RED, CAUSTIC SODA, ANILINE SALT AND JAPANESE MARBLE PAPER.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

Ex. S. S. "City of Rangoon."

10 Barrels Congo Red.
15 Drums Caustic Soda.
10 Barrels Aniline Salt.

On account of the concerned.

5 cases each 20 reams 500 sheets Japanese marble paper. (Glossy paper).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GENUINE WHITE RED PAINT AND WHITE ZINC PAINT.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting indentor Abdulhusein Nazerally Rungwalla of Nagdevi Street.

240 Drums 3 tons Genuine white lead paint of Taisho Co.

On account and risk of Hussanally Jiwabhoy Thanewala of Kasai Moholla Nagdevi Street.

200 Drums 2½ tons Nipon Paint Manufacturing Co. Genuine white zinc paint.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on MONDAY, the 3rd March, 1919, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughterhouses Dongri for 12 months from 1st April, 1919, to 31st March, 1920, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon, Kamatipura Market, Forguson Road Fish Market, Parel, Purbhadevi Road and Elphinstone Road Markets, from fresh and salt fish sellers, etc., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months, from 1st April, 1919, to 31st March, 1920.

Also the right of collecting squatters' fees from the vegetable sections of the Colaba, Forguson Road, Purbhadevi, Elphinstone Road and Musjid Bunder, Markets.

For further particulars, and conditions of sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 28th February, 1919.

Quality Jewellery
AT
ZAVERI BECHARDASS JHAVERCHAND & CO.
QUALITY JEWELLERS
Zaveri Bazar, BOMBAY No. 2.

Our choicest designs and highest finish in ready-made articles of jewellery are an
EMBLEM OF QUALITY.

### THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The "Bombay Chronicle" is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AGRA CANTT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ABU ROAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AKOLA.—P. K. Vaidya
BARODA.—M. O. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BIJAPUR.—Parushram Shridhar Apte.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDIQUI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co. Taj Mahal Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.'s Book Stalls at:—
Great Western Hotel
Hotel Majestic.
Esplanade Hotel.
Victoria Terminus Station.
Byculla Station.
Colaba Station.
Church Gate Station.
Grant Road Station.
Bandra Station.
BROACH.—Hafijudin Gulam Hoosein.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal K. Trivedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Sons.
DEOLALI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd. Karnatak Agency.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—Abdul Rahman & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shankar Vishnu Vagh.
GANGAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
HUBLI.—Narayan Anant Dalvi.
HYDERABAD (SIND).—Jethmal Thakursingh.
HYDERABAD (Dn.).—G. B. Kulkarni.
INDORE CITY.—Warune & Mandali.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JODHPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—Shaik Rasul & Sons.
KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Bros.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Pate Brothers.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KARACHI.—The Standard Book Stall.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MIRAJ.—Ganesh N. Muzumdar.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEHSANA.—Harilal P. Brahma-Bhatta.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAREL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukram K. Pandya.
NASIK.—A. E. Lal & Sons.
PALANPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
POONA.—Shaik Rasul & Co.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.
SHOLAPUR.—Pandurang Sitaram.
SIBI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WARDHA.—B. Deshpande

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. . . ." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for by the advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

*Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.*

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

WE possess large stocks of leather Belting, Autoliquid Veneer "A spray" plugs emery grinder, Duratexleather steel chairs, white zinc powder, soap filing cabinets, arm chairs, steel typewriter tables, etc. Apply for further particulars to Messrs. BHAWANJI SHAMJI & Co., 91-99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting, AUCTION TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Come sharp.

I can supply SAL LOGS in any quantity at the shortest notice. Please communicate with Mr. NANDLAL, Chhindwara, C. P. 1107

## MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone 707. Telegram "Autoford."

PETROL ECONOMISER (Automatic action). Guaranteed to save 10% to 40% petrol consumption. Easily fitted and lasts a lifetime. Proves itself in first 10 miles and pays for itself in a few weeks. Agents required throughout India, Burma and Ceylon on liberal terms. Full particulars on application to THE NEW MOTOR SPECIALITY CO., LTD., Post Box 871, 70, Apollo Street, Bombay.

## MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—Grown up bride for educated Hindu, in good position—Virgin or widow—any community. Bania preferred. Apply Box No. 306, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1159

WANTED—A well educated English speaking virgin, age under 20 years, of any nationality to correspond with a Persian gentleman with a view to matrimony. Apply to Box No. 303, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1140

## EDUCATIONAL.

B. G. DESAI'S MORNING MATRICULATION REVISION CLASS.—English, Mathematics, Thorough Textual and General English Coaching. CHANDA RAMJEE GIRLS' SCHOOL, Bombay 4. 1161

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—COMPOUNDER, fully qualified and experienced. Goanese preferred. Apply sharp with testimonials to Box No. 288, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1062

WANTED—ENGINEER to take charge of Corliss Mill Engine and Boilers. Apply Box No. 304, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1147

WANTED—A competent experienced MANAGER and WEAVING MASTER for a Moffusil Mill. Good prospects. Apply Box No. 305, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1158

TWO SECOND CLASS ENGINEERS REQUIRED for the Poona Electric Supply Co., Ltd., works at Poona. Applications with copies of certificates stating pay expected should be sent to the Company's Bombay Office, 35-37, Apollo Street. 1148

WANTED—Applications are invited for the post of SECRETARY of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce on a salary of Rs. 500-25-600 per mensem. Applications should reach the Undersigned on or before the 10th March, 1919, and be accompanied by copies of testimonials, which will not be returned. SECRETARY, Punjab Chamber of Commerce, Delhi. 1155

WANTED—A CURATOR for the Watson Museum of Antiquities, Rajkot, consolidated salary Rs. 75—5—100. Post at present available for one year. Arts Graduate with Sanskrit, Pali, Magadhi and Palaeography should only apply. Knowledge of deciphering Coins both ancient and modern necessary. Applications with copies of testimonials may be sent to the Undersigned before 4th March, 1919. VITHALDAS, G. TRIVEDI, Honorary Secretary. 1037

WANTED—A PAY CLERK for the Depot 1/105th Mahratta Light Infantry, must be willing to enlist for 4 years from date of enrolment. Will not be required to go overseas. Caste any that is now enlisted. Preference given to a man with previous regimental experience. Pay of a Sepoy Rs. 11 p. m. plus free rations and clothing and Rs. 20 allowance with prospects of increase and promotion according to qualifications. Apply Officer Commanding Depot 1/105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 994

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

PURSER and STEWARDS required for a Passenger Steamer proceeding to United Kingdom about 15th March. Apply with particulars of experience, copies of testimonials and state salary required to Box No. 290, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1093

WANTED—A GRADUATE or an energetic PENSIONER, having thorough knowledge of accounts and correspondence for the post of Head Clerk. Railway man preferable. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary required to Box No. 299, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1128

## FOR SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Lieut. Richardson's Valuable Furniture, Glass, Crockery, Platedware, etc., at Nesbit Lane, Mazagon Terrace, Mazagon TO-DAY at 2 p.m. 1164

FOR SALE—GILLET BLADES—Rs. 2-12-0 per dozen; GILLET RAZOR Complete—Rs. 16/- each. Also Provisions and Toilet Requisites. Can be had from Messrs. L. MOTIRAM & SON, Army Contractors and General Merchants, Abdul Rehman Street, opposite the Mosque. 151

A FINE H. B. KHAIBER PENCIL for office or school use is obtainable to-day at the rate of Rs. 3 per gross V.P. charges extra, from The BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE—A few COAL SHARES, paying 25 per cent. dividend every year. Purchaser participates in full profits of the current year, only two months hence on year closing. Shares of Rs. 10 at Rs. 17-8-0. Apply to the INDIAN SHARE EXCHANGE. 2 & 3, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta. 1073

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, at Mahableshwar, ROWSHAN COTTAGE, suitable for Parsees. Apply C. C. MODY, Mahableshwar. 992

## PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc., Per inch.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 6-0 |
| Second insertion | Rs. 3-8 |
| Third insertion | Rs. 3-0 |
| Fourth insertion | Rs. 2-8 |
| Fifth and subsequent | Rs. 2-0 |
| Minimum charge | Rs. 6-0 |

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

QUALIFIED CLERKS or Clerks with experience of P. W. D. work are urgently required for employment as Famine Clerks in the Executive Engineer's Office, Ahmednagar, on salaries, varying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 p.m. Only men having experience should apply stating previous experience and submitting certificates.

(Sd.) C. O. LOWSLEY,
Executive Engineer, A. D.

Ahmednagar, February, 1919. 1154

## FOR SALE.

"OAKLAND CAR 1916 MODEL".
Owner leaving for Europe.
No. 600,
6 Cylinders:
16-20 H. P.

Complete with Hood, Screen, side Curtains, Self-Starter, 2 Head Lamps and 1 Tail Lamp (Electric), 2 side Lamps and 1 Tail Lamp (Oil), accessories complete, spare wheel with tube and tyre complete. Perfect running order.

Fitted with new Dunlop Tyres and Tubes.

Apply to:—
P. B. PRESS & CO., LTD.,
Fort Coach Factory,
Frere Road, Bombay.
1138

## ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

THE SOCIETY'S ANNUAL SALE of SURPLUS and OVERSEASON GOODS offered at reduced prices will commence on 3rd March, 1919, and continue throughout the month. 1120

## WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

### NOTICE.

GENERAL MEETING.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the Western India Turf Club proposed to be held at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 7th March, has been postponed to FRIDAY, the 14th March, 1919, at the same time and place.

AGENDA.

1. To elect the Committee of the Turf Club for the year 1919-20.
2. To consider the future of Arab racing at Bombay and Poona.
3. To discuss any other business that may be brought forward.

NOTE—Members desirous of bringing forward any subject for discusion are requested to intimate the same to the Secretary not less than 7 days before the Meeting.

(By Order).
J. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Secretary.
Western India Turf Club.

Bombay, 20th February, 1919. 1043

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

ISSUE OF BEARER BONDS IN EXCHANGE FOR TEMPORARY SCRIP.

THE attention of investors in the First Indian War Loan, who received temporary scrip as a substitute for Bearer Bonds, is invited to the Press Communique dated the 24th December, 1918, issued by the Government of India announcing the arrival of the Bearer Bonds in India and intimating that the holders of the temporary scrip would receive Bearer Bonds in exchange for the temporary scrip, together with interest for the half year ending 15th February, 1919, on their surrendering the temporary scrip, *duly discharged*, to the Public Debt Office. It has been brought to the notice of the undersigned that much temporary scrip is being presented at the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, for the payment of interest, without being discharged by the holders. This necessitates the return of the scrip to the holders for completion and thus leads to much avoidable delay in the issue of Bearer Bonds. Holders of temporary scrip are therefore requested to see that the temporary scrip is duly receipted by them on the reverse in the space provided for the purpose before forwarding the same to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, for the payment of interest for the half-year ended 15th February, 1919. The scrip may be forwarded to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, either direct or through the nearest treasury.

In the case of residents in Sind and Karachi the scrip may, at the option of the holder be tendered duly discharged at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay, which will arrange for the payment of interest and the issue of Bearer Bonds in exchange for the scrip.

C. W. C. CARSON.
Accountant-General, Bombay.

Bombay, 27th February, 1919. 1166.

### NOTICE.

THE GOKULDAS CULLIANJEE BARSI COTTON PRESS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the twenty-first Dividend of Rupees Thirty per share will be paid on and after the 1st March, 1919, between 12-30 to 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 312-14, Bora Bazar, Fort, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 25th February, 1919.

By order of the Board,
HEERJI OOMERSEY & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th February, 1919. 1160

### NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1882-1910 AND OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA LTD. IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE OF MEETING OF CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Broadway, Judge, Chief Court of the Punjab, Lahore, has directed a meeting of the Creditors of the above-named Company to be summoned, pursuant to the above Act, for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes as to certain matters relating to the winding-up of the said Company, and that such meeting will be held on the 4th day of March, 1919, at 3 p.m. at the Offices of the said Company at "Bhagwan Niwas" No. 1, Lytton Road, Lahore, at which time and place all the Creditors of the said Company are requested to attend. The said Judge has appointed Mr. S. B. Billimoria, Additional Official Liquidator, to act as Chairman of such meeting.

S. B. BILLIMORIA,
Official Liquidator.

Lahore, dated 17th February, 1919. 1034

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. RAJABALLI JIVABHAI & CO., who carry on business as Hardware Merchants at Nagdevi Street, have dispensed with the services of Khoja Akbarally Gulamhussein from the 25th day of February, 1919, and that if any person deals with the said Khoja Akberally Gulamhussein as representing our clients, he will do so at his own risk.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1919.

KHANDVALA & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Rajaballi Jivabhai & Co.,
91-99, Medows Street, Bombay. 1150

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. JAYARAM JANARDHAN MANTRI and BHAWOO JAYARAM MANTRI, of Bombay, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said properties, or either of them, or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All those several pieces or parcels of land situate at Worlee Road, in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, the tenure, area, Collector's New Survey Nos. and the Municipal Nos. in respect whereof, are mentioned in the table below:—

| Situation. | Area in Sq. Yds | Collector's New S. Nos. | Tenure | Municipal Nos. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Worlee Rd. | 3553 | 2/3109 | Foras. | G Ward No. 1684 and Street No. 683 (portion). |
| " | 3464 | A/3111 | Fora. | G Ward No. 1152 and Street No. 155. |

Dated this 24th day of February, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1162

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that LUXMIBAI, widow of Motilal Becharuas and MAGANLAL MOTILAL have contracted to sell to our client Mr. MAHOMEDALLY SARAFALLY ZAVERI, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 2, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground the Fazandar whereof is Goolbai Bomanji Petit with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khetwadi Main Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 463 square yards or thereabouts known as Plot F. and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 21217, New No. C/9227, Old Survey No. 842 and New Survey No. 5/7385 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1897 (8), and Street No. 2G and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Piroji Madoji Borekar, on or towards the West partly by the property of Vinayak N. Navalkar and partly that of Devookabai and Banubai Sadanand, on or towards the North by the property of Byramji Pallonji and on or towards the South by the said Khetwadi Main Road.

Dated this 27th day of February, 1919.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1165

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MADHAVJI KANJI PANDHI, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a Shipping Mukadam, widower, residing at Broach Street, Dana Bunder, without the Fort of Bombay ... Deceased.

THAKKAR RAMJI JAIRAM KHANT, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a Broker, residing at Vad Godi, without the Fort of Bombay, one of executors named in the last Will and Testament of the said deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twentieth day of February, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Ag. Registrar

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 20th day of February, 1919.

Messrs. KHARAS & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1157

### COAL! COAL!!

LARGE stock of all sorts of 1st and 2nd class COAL, available at cheap rate for ready and forward delivery. For quotations and other particulars, write to Post Box 523, CALCUTTA.

### SHORTHAND.

Like other Arts and Sciences, Shorthand is subject to the law of progress. Based on greatly improved scientific and analogical principles, the SLOAN-DUPLOYAN system saves a year's laborious study, ensuring highest efficiency and speediest results. Expert Individual or Postal Instructions for a fixed fee. Speed classes conducted. Proficiency Guaranteed. Send stamp for booklet.—CENTRAL CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, G. P. O. Box No. 485, Bombay.

## LEGAL NOTICE.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 118 of 1919.

Re PRANLAL MANECKLAL, until lately doing business in Bombay at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, in the name and Style of Parikh Maneklal Kalidas and in Umreth in the Kaira District in the name and Style of Dave Maneklal Kalidas as the head and the manager of the joint and undivided Hindu family consisting of himself and his brothers JAFOO alias PRANSHANKAR MANEKLAL, JEYSHANKER MANEKLAL and PRABHUSHANKAR MANEKLAL being Minors under the age of 18 years.....An adjudged Insolvent.

EXPARTE: Revashanker Manchharam Selat and anr. ...Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed PRANLAL MANEKLAL has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 27th day of February, 1919.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Ag. Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, this 27th February, 1919. 1163

## AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

## ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

*BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.*

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE SPLENDID PICTURES.

TO-DAY! at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

**Francis X. Bushman and Beverly Bayne**

In the 5-reel Metro Wonder-play:—

**"RED, WHITE AND BLUE BLOOD"**

A beautiful drama illustrating the evils of gambling, and the contrast between hypocrisy and truth.

Full of Comic incidents. A Drama of Laughter-making Powers.

A Delightful Entertainment

Also a beautiful Scenic:—

**'HUNTING OF THE LEOPARD"**

A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 12, 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!
'Sunday next at 6-30
WITH A POWERFUL PICTURE BILL.

NOTE.—Tramway extended right up to the corner opposite Royal Opera House.

## EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT 9-30
Frederic Shipman's
**NEW FANTASTICS**
PLAN AT ROSE Co.

Change of programme Monday and Thursday nights.

## WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Re. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 53, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

## AMUSEMENTS.

YOUR OWN
**Favourite Picture Palace**
**THE MAJESTIC**
(Tram Terminus, Girgaum)
presents during this week
the third instalment of the Universal's Adventure Serial:
**THE BULL'S EYE**
featuring
Millions' Favourite
**EDDIE POLO**
This instalment will amaze, astonish, dumbfound you!
Also—Episode fourteenth of
**WHO IS NUMBER ONE?**
together with some authentic War Pictures.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
EXTRA PRIZE MATINEE
TO-DAY AT 5-15

**NEW ALEXANDRA**
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET
TO-NIGHT!
Third instalment of
THE AMAZING ADVENTURE SERIAL.
**THE BULL'S EYE**
featuring
**EDDIE POLO**
Together with Episode 14th of
**WHO IS NUMBER ONE?**
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

## PUBLIC LECTURE.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Bar.-at-Law, will lecture in English at the BOWEN MEMORIAL HALL (Y. M. C. A.), Lamington Road, Girgaum,

on

FRIDAY, 28th February,

and

SATURDAY, 1st March, at 7 p.m. (S. T.),

on

"WHAT INDIA HAS DONE"

On FRIDAY, the lecturer will deal with India's War Effort in 1914 and its results; and on SATURDAY with the growth of the Indian Army during the last 4 years, the work of the Royal Indian Marine, the Red Cross, &c., and the part played by the Indian Princes.

Excellent lantern slides depicting India's activities in France, Mesopotamia, Palestine, East Africa, Egypt and India will be shown.

Admission is free. All are cordially invited.

The Honourable Sir IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E., will preside on Friday evening and the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD on Saturday.

**IMPERIAL**
PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
TO-NIGHT
**MISS PEARL WHITE**
IN PATHE'S GREATEST AND BEST SERIAL
**"HOUSE OF HATE"**
Episodes 17th and 18th.

The public will be glad to learn that further episodes of this great serial have arrived in Bombay. Episodes 17th and 18th will be screened to-night at the Imperial.

These episodes are as thrilling as the previous ones and make the mystery of the Hooded Terror more unfathomable than before.

TWO PATHE GAZETTES
giving in pictures the world's most notable news.

VICTORY AND ITS SURROUNDINGS
(Travel.)

Luke:—the inimitable comedian in
"HEY THERE"

Time—7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinee—Every Saturday & Sunday 5 p. m.
Extra Show—Every Sunday at 3-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES

**ATTENTION!**
To-day is positively the last day to see the all-engrossing Seventh Week of
**"THE MYSTERY SHIP"**
full of tremendous surprises, mysteries and adventures.
To-morrow the Programme changes at the
**CINEMA PRECIOUS**
(Grant Road Tram Terminus).
The Universal Screen Magazine and "Rough Stuff", an L-Ko Comedy in 2 parts in the Programme.
Four Shows to-night:—5-15; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

The redoubtable couple, William Duncan and Caroll Holloway, who rivetted your affections for such a considerable time in the "Fighting Trail," are now coming back in thundering glorious Super-Serial
**VENGEANCE & The WOMAN"**
(40,000 feet)
**So look ahead!**

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

## AMUSEMENTS.

Before she says Good-bye to you,

**"The Jockey Sweetheart"**

is really anxious to have the pleasure of your company with your Mrs. and your kids this evening, at the

**WEST-END CINEMA**

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

either at: **5-30; 7; 8-45;** or **10-15 p. m. (S. T.)**

Remember, to-morrow she goes, the world-renowned equestrian, the daintiest acrobat you ever saw.

Miss Mae Marsh, as Polly, winning a huge race dressed up as a Jockey is an inspiration.

Come while still you have a chance to see it to-day.

Start right away to-morrow with the immensely popular Oriental Screen-story of a Sultan and his 3,000 wives and the bewitching Queen of them all

**"A Daughter Of The Gods!"**


# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Feb. 10th:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daily Receipts at all U.S. Ports | | | | 18,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain | | | | Nil |
| " " to Continent | | | | 14,000 |
| Stocks at New York Mar. | | | | 22.42 |
| " " May | | | | 21.43 |
| " " July | | | | 20.67 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | | | | 25.90 |
| " " Orleans | | | | 27.25 |
| Futures at New Orleans Mar. | | | | 23.80 |
| " " May | | | | 21.98 |
| New York Coffee (No 7 quality) | | | | 15¼ |
| Cotton Bills | | | | 4.75.75 |
| Silver Commercial Bars | | | | 101½ |

New York, Feb. 24th.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Futures at New York Mar. | | | | 22.38 |
| " " May | | | | 21.72 |

New York and New Orleans markets closed on 22nd Feb.

### MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 21st:

Bar Silver Spot Steady .. — — .. 47 3/4

London, Feb. 22nd:

Bar Silver Spot Quiet: — — — 47 3/4

## SUGAR REPORT.

Weltevreden (Java) Feb. 25th.

3,000,000 Piculs Java Sugar have been sold.

The Total sales of this year's crop to date are 10,750,000 Piculs.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 27.

The Marwadi bazaar opened quiet at Rs. 514 for Fully Good Broach April-May, and with fluctuations gradually declined to Rs. 508 and for some time remained at about Rs. 508/10. Later on the tone was easier, though there was not much business doing, and the bazaar closed at Rs. 504½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 500 and declined to Rs. 495 and after further fluctuations closed as under.

Broach cotton is quiet with little doing.

### QUOTATIONS 6 P. M:

| | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fully Good M. G. Broach | — | April-May | 498 |
| Fully Good M. G. Bengal | — | March | 389 |
| Good M. G. Oomras | — | " | 442 |

### COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

QUOTATIONS, FEB. 27TH 1919.

| | | | Rs: |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fully Good M. G. Broach | — | April-May | 504 |
| Fully Good M. G. Bengal | — | March | 359 |
| Good M. G. Oomras | — | March | 444 |
| Good M. G. Oomras | — | March | 414 |
| Good M. G. Southerns | — | May-June | 407 |

### READY QUOTATIONS.

| Description. | Super fine. | Fine. | F. G. | Good. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M.G. Broach | 395 | 385 | 370 | 355 | Ready. |
| M.G. Broach-Punjab | 390 | 380 | 365 | 350 | " |
| M.G. Khandesh | — | 435 | 420 | 405 | " |
| M.G. Oomras No 3 | 450 | 450 | 435 | — | " |
| M.G. Oomras No 4 | — | 435 | 420 | 405 | " |

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 26th Feb. 1919.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | — | 5,240 bales. |
| Wheat | — | 5,467 Ows. |
| Linseed | — | 670 " |
| Rape, etc. | — | 19 " |
| Jowari | — | 483 " |
| Bajri | — | Nil |
| Groundnuts | — | 2,425 " |
| Rapeseed | — | 77 " |
| Rice | — | 177,241 " |
| Miscellaneous | — | 756 " |
| Linseed | — | 9,469 " |
| Rapeseed | — | 270 " |
| Gram | — | 581 " |
| Jowari | — | Nil |
| Bajri | — | Nil |
| Maize | — | Nil |
| Barley | — | Nil |

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Feb. 27th—5-30 p.m.

| | | Bazaar Terms. | | | Rail Delivery. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | as. | p. | Rs. | as. | p. |
| Wheat White Delhi 70-35 | .. | 77 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 6 | 0 |
| " " Cawnpore 70-30 | .. | 76 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 5 | 0 |
| " Karachi Bangla | .. | 77 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 6 | 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi | .. | 10 | 12 | 0 | 11 | 4 | 0 |
| " Cawnpore | .. | 10 | 10 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| " Yellow Cawnpore | .. | 12 | 8 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Linseed Brown Bold | .. | 11 | 14 | 0 | 12 | 5 | 0 |
| " Thin | .. | 11 | 9 | 0 | 11 | 15 | 0 |
| Linseed White 35-15 | .. | 167 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — |
| " Cawnpore 75-25 | .. | 160 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — |
| " Black | .. | 88 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — |
| " Cawnpore 50-50 | .. | 83 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — |
| Rapeseed, White | .. | 15 | 8 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Groundnuts | .. | 102 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — |
| Gingelly | .. | 87 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| Castorseed | .. | 7 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 0 |
| Safflowseed | .. | 70 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 |

Forward

| | | | Rs. | as. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat April-May | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Linseed May | .. | .. | 12 | 13 | 0 |

## BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 27th.

| | Market Rates |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | 1 5 15½ |
| Bank Demand | 1 6 0 |
| Doc. Acceptance 3m/s. | 1 6 5½ |
| Frcs. Demand | 192½ |
| American Dollars | 220 |
| Hongkong " | 207 |
| Shanghai " | 314½ |
| Japan | 144 |
| Singapore | 167 |

Market Steady.

## MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 28.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 30-13-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 11/32.
D. D. on France Fr. 194.
Credit 3Msd/a Fr. 201-8.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 143½.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 141½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 211
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 318½.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 157.
D. D. on New York Rs. 280.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-1947 92.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 99-8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Paper 75.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long dated 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 84.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 83.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long dated 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91.
The following are the Bank rates.
Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was weak, and there was a substantial fall in most shares on account of Bulls unloading.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,040, Swan 507½, Simplex 600, Shahpurji 110, Pearls 517½, Madhowji 2,000, Luxmi Cotton 1,780, Kohinoor 1,072½, Currimbhoy 320, Kastoorchand 1,040, Ind. Bleaching 157½, Finlay 402½, Fazulbhoy 675, David 572½, Crescent 2083, Colaba 1,470, Century 405, By. Cotton 590, By. Dyeing 1,415, Bundi 30½, Katni Ord. 260, Katni Defd. 1,350, Tata New D. 450 p, Tata Old Defd. 1,080, Tata Ord. 235, Shivrajpur 37½, Alcocks 845, By Burma 835 x.d., By. Tramway 500, By. Steam 330, Tata Hydro. 1,230.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,040, Swan 575, Simplex 605, Shahpurji 110, Pearls 520, Madhowji 1,992½, Luxmi Cotton 1,750, Kohinoor 1,075, Currimbhoy 320, Kastoorchand 1,040, Ind. Bleaching 157½, Finlay 415, Fazulbhoy 677½, David 570, Crescent 205, Colaba 1,465, Century 405, By. Cotton 590, By. Dyeing 1,430, Bundi 29, Katni Ord. 265, Katni Defd. 1,350, Tata New Defd. 440, Tata Old Defd. 1,090, Tata Ord. 232½, Shivrajpur 38, Alcocks 845, By Burma 837½, By. Tramway 500, By. Steam 330, Tata Hydro. 1,220.

Poona Electric Co., Ordinary shares were in demand at Rs. 115.

## SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 28.

We have to report a quiet market during the week with small demand and easier advices from Calcutta and Karachi and prices for ready sugars have been reduced by four to eight annas per cent. all round. The bookings of goods on both the railways are partially closed thus the clearances are smaller than past week's. Calcutta and Karachi markets are quiet but steady without any change to report. Java market is strong with good business doing for old and new crop sugars at high prices chiefly for Europe. We Expect a reaction shortly.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 21-8-0 eq. 28s. 9d. F. B. H stocks 45,000 bags.

Brown Rs. 19-8-0 eq. 26s. F. B. H. stocks 3,500 bags.

Soft no stocks.

Mauritius Crystals Rs. 20-12-0 to 21-4-0 stocks 325,000 bags.

Mauritus Syrups Rs. 20 to 20-8-0 stocks 7,000 bags.

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

A recovery took place to-day in the market for jute mill shares. There were strong buyers of Kamarhattys which advanced to Rs. 590, but were strong buyers slightly easier at close. Hooghly were done at Rs. 112-8 and Reliance at Rs. 34-8. Coal shares ruled steady and unchanged with little more enquiry in evidence. Miscellaneous and industrial section was fairly well supported. Anglo-Orientals were done at Rs. 41-8.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansra 31, Bhalgora 34, Bokaro and Ramgurh 29-8, Churulia 21-8, Ghusick 23-4 s.l., Jainty Central 25, Nowaghur 28-4, Patmohna 16-12, Searsole 13-4, Singaran 11-12.

Jute:—Albion 478 s.l., Barnagore 130, Craig 1-6 p., Delta 500, Fort Gloster 612, Gourepore 798, Howrah 31, Hooghly 112-8, Hooghly pref. 15-4, Kamarhatty 590, Kanknarrah 510, Lawrence 488, Lothian 269, Reliance 34-8, Union 622, Waverley 14-8.

Tea:—Hattikhira 25-12, Jutlibari 14-8.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo-Oriental 40, Assam Saw Mills 26-8, Bengal Brass 19, Buxa Bye-Products 13-4, British Burma Petroleum 16-12 c.d., Crawford and Co. 11, Cliveden Coke 15-12 odd lots, Eastern Paint 12-4, Indian Standard Wagon 3 p., Indian Iron and Steel 3 p., Kumardhubi Engineering 55-12, Nagpur Clay 24-12.

Government Paper:—3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 73-14 to Rs. 74 and small lots were done at Rs. 74-2 to Rs. 74-6.

# SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Feb. 26.

S. S. Banka, Baum, Rangoon, Feb. 11.
S. S. Koweit, Wheeler, Suez, Feb. 12.

Feb. 27.

S. S. City of Marseilles, Miller, Karachi, Feb. 25.

## DEPARTURES.

Feb. 27.

S. S. City of Marseilles, Miller, Liverpool.
S. S. Ranee, Hinton, Java via Rangoon.
S. S. Taian Maru, Kobayashi, Kobe via Singapore.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S. S. Mayachi Maru, Morikawa, Kobe via Singapore.
S. S. City of Cairo, Dowse, Fremantle, etc.
S. S. Clan Fraser, Urquhart, Liverpool, etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer City of Corinth for Liverpool, etc.
Steamer Devanha for London, etc.

S. S. Banka:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Banka, 4,164 tons, Captain C. G. Baum, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice, which port she had left on the 11th instant.

S. S. Koweit:—The T. M. Co.'s steamer Koweit, 2,392 tons, Captain H. Wheeler, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Suez, with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on the 12th instant.

S. S. City of Marseilles:—The City Line steamer City of Marseilles, 5,289 tons, Captain R. S. Miller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on the 25th instant.

S. S. Taian Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Taian Maru, 1,859 tons, Captain T. Kobayashi, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Kobe via Singapore, with a general cargo and 4 passengers.

S. S. Mayachi Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Mayachi Maru, 2,370 tons, Captain M. Morikawa, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Kobe via Singapore, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. City of Cairo:—The City Line steamer City of Cairo, 5,024 tons, Captain B. Dowse, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Fremantle, Sydney and Melbourne, with passengers.

S. S. Clan Fraser:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser, 2,284 tons, Captain P. Urquhart, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Liverpool via Mangalore, Tellycheri and Coohin, with a general cargo.

## VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday, 27th February, 1919.

| Shed. | Steamers. | Tons. | Destination. | Date* | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PRINCES DOCK. | | | | |
| A | Havildar | 3086 | N F | N F | M M & Co |
| B | Clo Corinth | 3773 | N F | N F | J Finlay & Co |
| C & E | Helv | 757 | Bangkok | 28-2-19 | Campbell & Co |
| D & E | Haru Maru | 1616 | Genoa | 10-3-19 | O S Kaisha |
| G | Lunza | 956 | Calcutta | N F | D & L |
| M | Loveley | 2762 | N F | N F | T. S. Stra |
| N | Chakla | 1727 | Busra | 28-2-19 | M M & Co |
| P | Clan Fraser | 2285 | Liverpool | N F | J Finlay & Co |
| Q | Bashayan | 100 | N F | N F | Mackintosh & Co |
| | HARBOUR WALL. | | | | |
| | Ponani | 552 | N F | N F | B S N Co |
| | Indravati | 518 | N F | N F | B S N Co |
| | Irrawadi | 634 | N F | N F | K N Co |
| | Bahadur | 829 | N F | N F | B S N Co |
| | Courland | 760 | Jamnagar | 2-3-19 | K N & Co |
| | Juba | 204 | N F | N F | K N & Co |
| | MEREWETHER DRY DOCK: | | | | |
| | Schooner Utopia | 198 | 2/3 days | 26-2-19 | 1-3-19 Sheriff Hasum owner |
| | VICTORIA DOCK. | | | | |
| 1 | Warturm | 3127 | E N F | N F | Graham & Co |
| 3 | Mayachi Maru | 2730 | Japan | 28-2-19 | N Y Kaisha |
| 4 | Zayani | 2627 | P Gulf | Kobe | M S Shustry |
| 5 | Claudius Anlaguon | 2358 | Colombo | N F | M M & Co |
| 6 | Abydos | 1940 | 26-2-19 | 10 3-19 | I P S N Co |
| 7 | Scalda | 3438 | N F | N F | M M & Co |
| 8 | Porto de Savona | 2563 | Genoa | 4-3-19 | M Italiana |
| 9 | Sanctoria | 2378 | N F | N F | D R I M |
| 15 | Firoozi | 2029 | N F | N F | Morrison & Co |
| 16 | Shwestaz | 1718 | — | Suez | P & S & Co |
| | HARBOUR WALL. | | | | |
| | Lhasa | 960 | Karachi | 26-2-19 | 28-2-19 M M & Co |
| | ALEXANDRA DOCK. | | | | |
| 1 | Erinpura | 2759 | N F | N F | M M & Co |
| 3 | Hangwan | 2060 | Suez | 28-2-19 | D R I M |
| 4 | Prosper | 1877 | N F | N F | Dr. R I M |
| 5 | Ismaila | 5265 | Busra | N F | M M & Co |
| 6 | Quilca | 4942 | N F | N F | D R I M |
| 8 | Clan Ogilvy | 3276 | Liverpool | 1-3-19 | J Finlay & Co |
| 9 | Karagola | 3617 | London | 1-3-19 | M M & Co |
| 11 | Khiva | 5661 | London | 1-3-19 | M M & Co |
| 12 | Querimba | 4987 | N F | N F | M M & Co |
| 13 | Chekiang | 1813 | East Africa | 28-2-19 | Graham & Co |
| 14 | North Point | 3300 | N F | N F | D R I M |
| 17 | Jehangir | 3361 | Busra | 28-2-19 | T Morrison |
| | Jetty End Sicilia | 4188 | N F | N F | M M & Co |
| | HUGHES DRY DOCK: | | | | |
| S S | Devanha | 8092 | N F | 28-2-19 | M M Co |
| S S | Chuson | 2216 | 27-2-19 | 1-3-19 | D R I M |

*Probable date of departure.

## EXPORTS.

Feb. 27.

S. S. Warturm for Liverpool:—113 bales cotton, Lipton, Ltd.; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Khiva for London:—50 cwts. sultanas, Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co.; 15 cases bristles, C. N. S. Ginawala and Co.

S. S. Karagola for London:—15 bales sheep pelts, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S. S. Haru Maru for Genoa:—10,500 cwts. castor oil, C. Bogiano and Co.

S. S. Port di Savona for Genoa:—50 tons castor oil, Vyas Rice and Oil Mill.

S. S. Clandins Aulagnon for a port in Italy:—3,604 cwts. white peas, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Mayachi Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 44 bales cotton, Narandas V. Dossa; 300 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.

## IMPORTS.

Feb. 27.

S. S. City of Corinth from Hull, Agents James Finlay:—68 cases varnish and black varnish, 21 cases eau de cologne, 262 barrels alum, 4 cases buffalo pickers, 16 sets 2 cases 2 packages 1 crate economiser, 27 cases M. S. plates, 200 drums solignum, 1,448 kegs paint, 50 cases 120 casks colour, 99 cases cigarettes paper, 40 cases washing blue, 11 bales woollens.

S. S. Haru Maru from Marseilles, Agents O. S. Kaisha:—10 cases syrup, 21 cases lemetta, 40 fents 30 barrels tartare acid, 70 cases citric acid, 20 fents acid citrique, 4 cases mastics, 7 cases preserved fruits, 21 cases porcelain, 5 cases watches, 29 cases drugs, 30 bales roots Spanish comomil, 163 cases 5 Sx. cochineal, 3 cases ornamental clocks, 8 cases perfumed spirit and soap, 5 cases perfumed spirit, 277 fents 28 cases aniline colour, 2,250 cases vermouth, 3 fents port wine, 69 fents 4 pipes 699 cases wine, 390 cases liquor, 402 cases cognac, 100 cases eau de vie, 22 cases essential oil, 25 cases X. liver oil, 40 cases oil de metal, etc., 64 cases copper thread, 19 cases copper plate thread, 57 cases metalled thread, 13 cases metal thread and lace, 4 cases rolled copper, 20 cases perfumeries, 4 cases seeds, 36 cases stone, 135 cases passementeric (lace), 4 cases silver, 4 cases textile and laces, 32 cases 36 bales cotton goods, 3 cases woollen undershirts, 4 cases woollen, cotton piecegoods 3 cases cotton velvets, 20 cases textile, 81 cases velvet cloth, 89 cases velvets, 8 cases cotton lace, 48 cases velvet of cotton, 8 cases printed handkerchiefs, 400 fents hyposulphite of soda, 104 cases cigarette paper, 6 cases silk goods, 4 cases satin, 3 cases silk satin, 100 bales 21 cases paper.

## FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY

### CONTROLLER'S PRICES.

The following Press Note is issued by the Director of Civil Supplies:—

The following are the maximum rates fixed for Bombay City for the grains mentioned below for the week beginning 25th February, 1919:—

PRICE (NEW CROP.)

| | † Rs. | A. | P. | § Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cargo Rice (16 Parts) | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| Big Mill Special ... | 11 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 9 |
| Small Mill ... | 11 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| X. S. Q. ... | 12 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 3 |
| Mill Sugandhi ... | 13 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |

†Wholesale per bag of 169 lbs.

WHEAT.

| | *Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Choice Glossy or Sharbati ... | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| Choice White Karachi ... | 77 | 0 | 0 |
| GRAM. | | | |
| Punjab (Mixed) ... | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| JOOVARI. | | | |
| Central India ... | 72 | 0 | 0 |
| BAJRI. | | | |
| Cawnpore ... | 84 | 0 | 0 |

*Per candy of 6⅔ cwts. or 27 maunds.

§Retail per Pisles.

2. All rice in the City of Bombay is under Controller and if compalints are received from the public regarding the higher prices charged by merchants necessary steps will be taken against them by Government.

3. A very small quantity of old crop rice is now coming in and can be secured by application to Assistant Controller's office where the rates for each consignment will be fixed.

## GOKULDAS BARSI COTTON PRESS CO.

The twenty-sixth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Gokuldas Cullianji Barsi Cotton Press Company, Limited, was held on Tuesday at the registered office of the Company, in Bohra Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Gokuldas Premji Ookerda presiding.

The directors, in the course of their report for the year ending 30th June, 1918, stated that after providing for the Depreciation of Building and Machinery, a net profit of Rs. 17,446-7-10 has been made during the year. On the balance of Rs. 3,585-4-4 brought over from the last year's account, being added, the amount available for disposal is Rs. 21,031-12-2, which the directors recommend to dispose of as under:—

To pay dividend free of income-tax for the year ending 30th June, 1918, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, viz., Rs. 30 per share of Rs. 250 each, Rs. 9,000-0-0; to place to the Reserve Fund, Rs. 2,610-4-2; to place to the Fire Insurance Fund, Rs. 1,635-9-8; to place to the Leasehold Fund, Rs. 1,667-1-9; to carry to the Bad Debt Fund, Rs. 1,000-0-0; to pay bonus to the Company's staff, Rs. 650-0-0; to carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 4,458-12-7. Total Rs. 21,031-12-2.

The directors' report was adopted together with the recommendations made in it. Mr. Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas was elected a director.

## BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The Hon. General Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following further contributions:—

Previously acknowledged, Rs. 4,46,281-6-5; Mr. N. N. Wadia, Rs. 7,500; The late Mr. Gordhandas Khatau, Rs. 5,000; Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalljee and Co., Rs. 4,000; Messrs. The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., Rs. 2,500; Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel, C.I.E., Quetta, Rs. 2,500; Messrs. The National Bank of India, Ltd., Rs. 2,500; The Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Muccadums' Association, Ltd., Rs. 2,000; The District Grand Lodge, Rs. 2,000; C. R., Rs. 2,000; Messrs. The Eastern Bank, Ltd., Rs. 1,500; The Students of the Elphinstone College, Rs. 1,201; Messrs. The Deccan Stores Co., Rs. 1,001; Sympathiser (in Indian War Bond Loan), Rs. 1,000; Mr. A. Turner Laing, Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Batliwala and Karani, Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Revashanker Jagjivan and Pranjivandas Jagjivan, Rs. 1,000; The Vakeels' Association, Small Causes Court, Bombay, Rs. 592; Anonymous, Rs. 520; Mr. K. Cassumbhoy, Rs. 501; Messrs. Cursetji Banaji and Co., Rs. 500; F. D. P., Rs. 500; Anonymous, Rs. 500; In memory of Bai Jadav, widow of Mr. Gokuldas Uttamram (for mills), Rs. 340; Mr. M. N. Guzdar, in memory of his late father, Mr. Navroji Pestonji Guzdar, Rs. 250; Messrs. F. Muraglia and Co., Rs. 250; Mr. Ahmed S. Moloobhoy, Rs. 250; Mr. J. D. Engineer, Rs. 250; Being the balance of amount collected from the boys of the Esplanade High School on the occasion of the Armistice Celebrations, Rs. 245; Mr. J. M. Wadia, Rs. 200; Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, Rs. 151; Mr. Hussein B. Tyebji, Rs. 151; Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, Rs. 151; Mr. K. K. Suntoke, Rs. 151; Hon. Mr. S. E. Arther, Rs. 150; Mr. A. S. Folkes, South Africa, Rs. 150; The Staff of the Bombay Port Trust Secretary's and Accountant's Offices, Rs. 121-8; Mr. Purshottamdas Harkishandas, Rs. 101; Mr. M. L. Dahanukar, Rs. 101; Dr. K. M. Dubash, Rs. 101; Messrs. Kavashaw Hormusji Umrigar and Brother, Rs. 100; In memorium G. M. C., Rs. 100; Sympathiser, Rs. 100; Mr. N. F. Chinoy, Rs. 100; A Parsee, C. H. C., Bandra Rs. 100; Mr. J. C. Sunawala, Rs. 100; Mr. Jal B. Kanga, Rs. 100; Sirinbai, Rs. 100; Mr. Manecji Pestonji Bharucha, Rs. 100; Mr. Phirojsha Cooverji Mistri, Rs. 100; A Parsee gentleman, Rs. 100; J. B. B., Rs. 100; Mr. Bapuji K. Dhondi, Rs. 100; F. E. B., Rs. 100; A Parsee lady sympathiser, Rs. 100; D. C. S., Rs. 100; Captain M. Divadia, Rs. 100; Mr. Cavasji Bejonji Sethna, Rs. 100; Mr. B. D. Mehta, Rs. 100; Mr. H. K. Dalal, Rs. 75; Mr. Mathurdas, Rs. 51; A citizen, Rs. 50; Mr. R. N. Billimoria, Rs. 50; Maneckbai J. Banaji, Rs. 50; The Indian Staff of the Bengal Bank, Bombay Agency, Rs. 50; Brag Party (through S. A. V.), Rs. 50; Messrs. Chaudhari and Mahatre, Rs. 50; Mrs. H. B. Shah Gilani, Rs. 50; Mr. A. S. Davar, Rs. 50; Mr. H. K. Suntoke, Rs. 50; Mr. Lakhamshey H. Meisheri, Rs. 50; Subscriptions under Rs. 50, Rs. 633. Total Rs. 4,93,369-9-5.

## RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 27.

The rice market was dull to-day, sale being the only important item. A smaller quantity was sold at Rs. 345 for April. No business was done in special small mills or Meedon. The export maximum price of extra brokens is notified at Rs. 372-3-0 per hundred baskets of seventy-two pounds C.I.F., Bombay. The trouble continues and the Rangoon buyers insist that they will not accept the contracts. Trouble is expected on Friday, the last day of the month, when a number of milling notices will issue, the rumour says, for six lakhs of bags which can be taken up. The price at 2 p.m. on Friday determines the figure at which speculative differences are settled, and the bear operators are jubilant at the fall in prices; the stoppage of licenses and the absence of freight are in their favour as also the action of millers both European and Indian in calling on buyers to remove January purchases forthwith, the usual fifteen days of grace having expired eleven days ago.

S. S. Bushu Maru:—The O. S. K. Steamer Bushu Maru arrived at Alexandria on the 19th instant from Marseilles.


**REGINUS**

To sufferers from bodily fatigue, prostration, loss of memory, energy and manly spirit, constipation, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, and other troubles Reginus acts like magic.

"REGINUS"—builds up the tissues of the Nervous System and gives tone and potency of the whole System. Bottle Re. 1.

"ASWAVIN"—An ideal tonic for both brain workers, and for those who have work physically to a great extent. Bottle Re. 1/12.

EXT. JAMBOLAN, Liqd.—This elegant preparation contains the best therapeut properties to check quickly high specific gravity, excessive urination with thirst and troublesome symptoms of Diabetes. 4 oz. Bottle Re. 1.

INDIAN BLOOD MIXTURE—Syphilitic or mercurial poison, sores, ulcers, blotches eruptions are promptly cured with it. Bottle Re. 3.

ASTHMA with dry cough, sticky phlegm, heavy perspiration, lightness of chest and all troublesome symptos are relieved promptly and cured radically. Bottle Re. 5.

*For free prospectus of various drugs and chemicals apply to—*

RANAGHAT CHEMICAL WORKS RANAGHAT BENGAL

SOLE AGENTS:—

**B. G. JACK & Co.**

Office and Showroom Victoria Building, 15, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

**LARGE STOCKS**

OF

SHOVELS, FORGES
BELTINGS, PACKINGS
BRASS & COPPER TUBES
ROPES, OARS, CANVAS
ASBESTOS GOODS
ACIDS, CEMENT,
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES
IRON, STEEL, HARDWARE

SHIPCHANDLERS,
RAILWAY,
MARINE,
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STORE
SUPPLIERS

**Ebrahim Mahomedally & Co.**

368-370 Abdool Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"CULTURE." Telephone 789.

**Economy.**

With LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, a *few drops only* are necessary to give a delicious and appetizing flavour to the plainest dish.

A far larger quantity of a cheaper sauce fails to give the same satisfaction.

Observe the signature thus:—

*Lea & Perrins*

in white across the red label on every bottle.

**The original and genuine Worcestershire.**

THE TALK OF THE TOWN

is the exquisite work turned out by

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**SARSAPARILLA**
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**TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c.**
**HAS OVER 75 YEARS' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.**

# BAKR-ID RIOT CASE.

## "PRAYERS ONCE A YEAR."

## AZIMULLA CROSS-EXAMINED.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SAHARANPUR, Feb. 20.

Mr. Mohanlal asked witness Azimullah if he offered prayers. Witness sharply answered "No" and then explained he offered prayers only once a year—that is on Id day.

Justice Tudball told counsel that he had got the right answer. It was not the question itself he said, but the way in which it was put, had provoked the answer. He took it as an insult. "If you ask me whether I had offered my prayers," he proceeded to say, "I would not take it as an insult, because I know many of us don't offer our prayers."

Mr. Wallach after apologising to Court for interrupting, said it had been brought to his notice that his friend had addressed witness as "Hazrat."

Mr. Mohanlal explained it was a polite form of address and certainly no offence could have been given thereby.

Mr. Shabuddin said it was a very polite term and in certain context was used as a mark of contempt.

Referring to witness' answer, Justice Tudball said, "Does he mean it? I think he said it sarcastically. I shall ask him the question and he won't take it as an insult."

Witness repeated his answer that he offered his prayers only once a year.

Mr. Alston.—Now, that is quite honest.

Justice Tudball.—He offers his prayers only once a year and not every day.

Mr. Alston.—Many don't go to Church except on Christmas Day, but would take it as an insult if you ask them.

Witness answering questions, said he had gone to the Idga at Dhanpura for offering prayers. There he heard regarding the Kurbani dispute at Katarpur. There was no discussion at the time of the prayers. The subject was not even mentioned. They heard a rumour that the Hindus would not allow Kurbani to take place and this was discussed. Abdul Rehman was present. They resolved upon no plans. Abdul Rehman said, "What can we do? There are the Government officials and they will do the needful." There was no panchayet on the *Id* or the following day.

WITNESS' VISITS TO THE POLICE.

Witness did not know if other Mussulmans had gone to Katarpur. They sympathised with their fellow Mussulmans of Katarpur. But they were aware that the Government officials were there and would look into the matter.

Asked if Abdul Rehman was here (at Saharanpur), witness said he had not seen Abdul Rehman and had not heard if he was here. "If he is here, I should have met him or he would have met me," said the witness.

Note.—It may be added that Abdul Rehman was called to the witness-box immediately after this witness, and as a matter of fact he was seen sitting under a chappar in the Jail compound before lunch.

Mr. Alston to Mr. Mohanlal.—Do you mind asking him as a continuation of your question when he last saw him?

Replying to counsel, witness said he had been here about 10 or 11 days and he last met Abdul Rehman at Dhanpura. He had come here on business with his master Moulvi Zahur Mahomed. He did not come from Dhanpura with a view to give evidence. He had the subject in mind and fearing he might have to come a second time to Saharanpur he went of his own accord to the Police camp to ascertain when his evidence would be taken.

Note.—Yesterday, immediately after the Court was over and to-day after he was discharged, witness was seen striding along in the direction of the Police camp.

When he went to the jail for identification he was not aware that a relative of Zahur Mahomed's was waiting outside the jail gate. Witness did not ask Abdur Rehman how he came into Alladia's house and he did not know how upto the present moment. Counsel then asked witness a few questions regarding identifications.

Some more questions were asked of witness by Messrs. Durga Prasad, Chunilal and Chatterjee and this concluded his cross-examination.

Mr. Wallach declined to re-examine and witness was allowed to go.

The Court then rose for lunch.

After lunch when the Court reassembled, the first thing to be done was the payment to witness of his batta (which amounted to some rupees). After making a military salute to Court, the witness majestically retreated and Abdur Rehman entered the witness-box.

During the last fortnight his was the longest examination-in-chief, conducted by the prosecution and was also the most tedious by reason either of witness' ignorance or his proneness to be discursive.

ABDUR REHMAN'S EVIDENCE.

After being solemnly affirmed, Munshi Abdur Rehman gave his evidence. He was standing in the box and he was not asked to take a chair. He said that Sub-Inspector Masiullah had sent a constable—Abdus Salam—to fetch him in order to assist in the settlement of the disputs between Mussulmans and Hindus. When he started, it was about a quarter to eleven and he reached there about 11 o'clock. His servant Azimullah accompanied him. Witness went to the chaupal *via* the Masjid. Dismounting his mare at the chaupal, he told his servant to take the animal to the Mosque and tie it up there. He then went up to the chabutra. He met there Masiullah. The Joint Magistrate and the Tahsildar were inside. Masiullah told him that orders had been received from the District Magistrate that in view of the excited feeling among the Hindus Kurbani should not be performed. He was then taken to the "Jent Saheb" and he told witness to go and tell the Mahomedans about it. If the Mussulmans submitted to it, the excitement among the Hindus would decrease. Witness agreed to the proposal and went to the Mussulman Moholla of the village. He went to Hassan Gara's house and seeing no one there, he sent for the principal Mahomedan leaders. Witness communicated to them what he had heard and then sent them to the Joint Magistrate, while he himself remained behind at Hassan Gara's dobari.

He remained there about 10 or 15 minutes when he heard shouts from the north. Then he went running into Alladia's house and hid himself there. He saw the crowd. It came into Abdul's compound. Witness saw 3 Mussulmans at the Mosque. They could not run away. The crowd fell on them. He did not know what happened to them. The crowd consisted of 500 or 600 men. They were Hindus. When he was at Alladia's house, Azimullah came running. He was in great distress. Witness took him into the house, where he got into the Korabin of his own accord. Witness did not resist him. He stayed there about 4 or 5 minutes, when there was fire. The room began to fill with smoke. He opened the door and ran away and hid himself in a bush and under a stack of cowdung fuel. As the crowd came here also, witness retreated towards the village and got into Rasula's compound and hid himself behind a small wall.

"MAP—ALL WRONG."

Justice Tudball tried to study the situation with the aid of the map and in view of witness' statement which it cost a great deal of effort and time to elicit, he told Mr. Wallach that the map supplied by the prosecution was all wrong. There was some further trouble with witness, whose answers were confusing.

Justice Tudball remarked that the question was very simple: "Did he fly over the roof like a bird or enter it through the front door like an ordinary human being?"

Witness then said that he had re-visited the scene with "Mr. Good Saheb."

Witness did not see anybody else in the compound. He saw a constable on the road close to Rasula's house. He told witness that he was searching for him. He went with the constable to the Joint Magistrate and the Police who were near Alladia's house. The men who were hiding in the bin were dug out by two policemen on the Joint Magistrate offering a reward. After attending to the proper disposal of Azimullah who was insensible, witness on seeing the Joint Magistrate and the Police passing by the grove followed them out of the village and reached Dhanpura on the following day, where he stayed for a few days. He made his statement to the Police on the 3rd October.

Examination of witness was not finished when the Court adjourned.

**BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.**

Bombay, Feb. 27th.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total up-to-date. | |
| War Bonds | Rs. | ... | Rs. | ... |
| Cash Certificates | „ | 2,007-4 | „ | 8,59,307-12 |
| Total | .. | 2,007-4 | | 8,59,307-12 |

(Continued from Column 5.)

Bhikaji Ghasvala, LL.B., as a Vakil of the High Court.

Captain J. Nethersole, M.C., 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force), to be Commandant of his Excellency the Governor's Body Guard with effect from the forenoon of 12th December, 1918, vice Captain C. K. Greenway, vacated.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S., to act as Collector of the Panch Mahals vice Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. F. A. Ingle to act as Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Excise, Southern Division, vice Mr. R. L. Sinclair, proceeded on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. S. J. Taleyarkhan to act as Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise, Khandesh Sub-Division, vice Mr. F. A. Ingle, pending further orders.

Mr. R. Honner to be Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise, Poona Sub-Division.

Mr. E. W. Grennan to be Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise, Nasik Sub-Division, vice Mr. R. Honner.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector for a period of six months for performance of duties connected with scarcity, and to appoint Rao Saheb Rangildas Pranjivandas Kagalwala to hold it and to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Collector of the Panch Mahals vice Mr. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Thursday, Feb. 27.

Mr. Tribhowandas Kuberdas Dalal acted as Huzur Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, from the 6th April 1918 to 20th May 1918.

Lieutenant-Colonel N. S. Coghill, Barrister-at-Law, Political Agent, Palanpur, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for six months with effect from the date of relief.

Major H. S. Strong, First Assistant Resident, Aden, is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on the date of relief combined with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Major B. R. Reilly, Assistant Resident, Aden, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months with effect from the date of relief.

Captain H. M. Wightwick, Assistant Resident, Aden, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. Dattatraya Anant Idgunji, on return from leave, to do duty as Assistant Judge and Sessions judge at Ratnagiri vice Mr. Mahadev Ramchandra Chaubal, reverting.

Mr. Mahadev Ramchandra Chaubal, on relief, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge at Sangola and Malsiras vice Mr. Vithal Rajerao Mangalvedhekar, reverting.

Mr. F. C. Griffith, Acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to be a Presidency Magistrate in the City of Bombay.

Mr. Hormusji Ardeshir Vakil, Barrister-at-Law, Acting Junior Judge's Clerk and Commissioner for taking affidavits, to act as Third Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits, with effect from 5th February 1919, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Edward Fahey.

Mr. D. Healy to act temporarily as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, vice Mr. J. A. Guider, C.I.E., in addition to his own duties as Assistant to the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.

Lieutenant D. M. L. Hennessey, I.A., Depot 2/9th (Delhi) Infantry, to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Deesa, in addition to his own military duties, vice Kumar Shri Virawala.

Lieutenant Hennessey is also appointed, under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the First Class within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Deesa.

Mr. H. Dow, Assistant to the Commander in Sind for Civil Supplies, acted as Sindhi Translator to Government from the 19th to the 21st Dec. 1918, both days inclusive, being the period intervening between the dates on which Mr. J. A. Shillidy delivered over and Mr. J. A. Pope received charge of the office of Sindhi Translator to Government.

Government Notification granting privilege leave for two months to Mr. Trimbak Ramchandra Kotwal, Assistant Judge at Sholapur, is cancelled.

Mr. S. B. Billimoria to be a member of the Auditors Council during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Turner Green.

Mr. V. R. Sane, Sixth Grade Deputy Collector, was granted privilege leave for eighteen days from 3rd to 20th January, 1919, both days inclusive.

Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Collector of West Khandesh vice Mr. J. A. G. Wales, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I.C.S., Collector of Poona, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for three months with effect from 21st March, 1919, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. V. G. Gokhale, substantive pro. tem. Deputy Director of Agriculture, Konkan, was granted privilege leave of absence for one month with effect from 17th December, 1918.

Mr. K. V. Joshi, Superintendent, Alibag Farm, acted as Deputy Director of Agriculture, Konkan, during Mr. Gokhale's absence on privilege leave.

Mr. O. H. L. Napier, Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for one year and nine months with effect from 30th March, 1919, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. Dwarkanath Rajaram Vaidya, Deputy Collector on Special Duty, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for twelve months with effect from 1st June, 1919.

Mr. Appaji Krishna Deshpande to act temporarily as Huzur Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar, vice Rao Bahadur Ganesh Venkatesh Joglekar retiring.

Mr. D. S. Proctor, Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise, Dharwar Sub-Division, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for three months with effect from 15th April, 1919.

The following gentlemen to be members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Aden, for a period of two years commencing on the 1st April, 1919:—

Major B. R. Reilly, I.A., O.B.E.,
Mr. T. M. McLachlan.
Mr. Hormusji C. Dinshaw, M.V.O., O.B.E.,
Mr. Selim Menahem Meese.
Mr. Mahomed A. K. Makawi.

The Rev. H. L. Arnould, Chaplain of St. Mary's, Poona, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for three months with effect from the 1st July, 1919, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Rev. H. C. Martin, Chaplain of Ghorpuri, Poona, has been granted privilege leave from the 4th November, 1918, to the 6th January, 1919, in combination with furlough on medical certificate from the 7th January to the 15th July, 1919, inclusive.

Mr. Ramchandra Madhav Mahishi to be Principal, Dharwar Training College for men, vice Mr. Ramchandra Shriniwas Kulkarni, retired.

Mr. F. B. P. Lory, on return from military duty to be Educational Inspector, Central Division, vice Mr. F. W. Marrs.

Major W. O'S. Murphy, I.M.S., on reversion from military duty, to be on special duty under the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay.

Mr. E. E.-Coombs, Superintendent of Government Printing, Bombay, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months combined with furlough for four months with effect from the 5th March, 1919, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

On return from temporary military duty under the Military Works Services, Mr. B. U. T. Stokes, Sub-Engineer, is posted to the Central Division.

On return from temporary military duty, Mr. H. C. Crossle, B. Sc. (Vict. Univ.), Executive Engineer, is attached to the office of the Executive Engineer, Poona District, pending further orders, as this arrangement is in the interests of the public service.

On return from military duty, Major F. H. E. Townshend, O.B.E., M.C., R.E., Executive Engineer is attached to the Public Works Department, Secretariat, as this arrangement is in the interests of the public service.

On being relieved of his duties in the Secretariat, Major Townshend is transferred to Sind and is attached to the office of the Executive Engineer Sukkur, Barrage Project District, until further orders.

On return from temporary military duty, Mr. W Miller, temporary Engineer, is posted to the Central Division.

Mr. S. B. Hickin, temporary Electrical Engineer, is granted, privilege leave for one month from the 26th February, 1919, or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. H Phibbs, A. R. I. B. A., Assistant to the Consulting Architect to Government, is granted, privilege leave for three months combined with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months, with effect from the 22nd February, 1919.

Mr. E. P. Watson, A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, is granted, privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months, with effect from the 15th April 1919.

Mr. Kaikhosru Sorabji Framji, L.C.E., Superintending Engineer, is granted, privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 1st April, 1919.

Mr. A. B. DeSouza, L.C.E., Executive Engineer to act as Superintending Engineer, Central Division, during the absence of Mr. Framji.

Mr. H. Hopwood, Sub-Engineer and Honorary Assistant Engineer, to hold charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Sholapur District, *vice* Mr. De'Souza until further orders.

Mr. W. N. Cartland, Executive Engineer, privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months, with effect from the 16th May, 1919.

Mr. F. L. Gordon, Executive Engineer, is appointed Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Irrigation and Railways.

Mr. T. A. Andrew, Executive Engineer, is granted, privilege leave for two months and nineteen days combined with furlough for three months and twelve days, with effect from the 14th May, 1919.

Mr. W. L. C. Trench, Executive Engineer, is appointed Under Secretary to Government Public Works Department.

Mr. F. Wright, Chief Engineer, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months, with effect from 1st March, 1919, or the date of relief.

Mr. H. O. B. Shoubridge, Superintending Engineer, is appointed to act as Chief Engineer in Sind during the absence of Mr. Wright.

Mr. A. F. Thorpe, Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for three months with effect from the date of relief.

Chief Justice and Judges of the Bombay High Court, are pleased to admit Mr. Edalji

(Continued in Column 3.)

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The Food must be conveyed into Baby's mouth without fear of germ contamination and at a proper rate of flow.
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# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Notices under this heading are inserted at the rate of Rupee One per Line per insertion.

## ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Catholic Gymkhana: The adjourned Annual General Meeting will be held in the Pavilion at 6 p.m.
Masonic Hall, Poona Gymkhana Club, 9 p.m.
Bombay Medical Union, annual meeting, 7 p.m.
"Shivratri," Hindu Holiday; Post Offices closed.
Receptions to troops at No. 2 Shed Alexandra Dock, at 10.30 a.m., and 12.30 a.m.
P. and O. s.s. Aronda with English Mails of 6th February, due at daylight.
The mails steamer Aronda with the outward letter Mails of the 6th intant is expected to to arrive in Bombay at daylight to-day.

SATURDAY, Mar. 1

Mails for Charbar, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bushire and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 4 p.m.

MONDAY, Mar. 3.

G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute Dance at 9-30 p.m.
Prof. D. D. Kanga's public lecture on "The Romance of Radium," Prarthana Samaj, Girgaon, 6-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, March, 4.

Mails for E. A. E. Force, Lamu, Mombasa Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar Tanga, Quilimane Mozambique Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. Pudua will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

## AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Precious Chinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

## BAND AT ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I.D.F.) will play at the R. B. Yacht Club this evening 6 p.m.

## BAND AT BANDRA.

The Imperial Band will play a programme of music at the Bandra Land's End on Sunday the 2nd March 1919, commencing at 6 p.m (S. T.) under the direction of Mr. P. C. Freitas, Bandmaster.

## YOUNG THEISTS' UNION.

To-morrow at 6-30 p. m. in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaon, Prof. B. B. Nagarkar of Elphinstone College will speak on "Formation of Character."

## SHIKSHANONNATI MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the above Mandal, Mr. Damodar Krishna Ketkar will perform 'Hari Kirtan' this evening at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in Amleewadi, Girgaon, on the occasion of Maha Shivratri holiday.

## BIRGUDE CHARITABLE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Under the auspices of the school, Mrs. Luxmibai Kanat will perform "Shri Hari Kirtan" at Hira Baug to-day between the hours of 3 and 6 p.m. in aid of the education fund of the school.

## A MARATHI LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the People's Union Mr. Ramachandrarao Vithalrao Vandekar will deliver a lecture in Marathi on "The Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Masses" in the Telagu Hall, Kamatipura Main Road, at 4-30 p.m. to-morrow evening.

## KAMGAR HITWARDHAK SABHA.

The annual general meeting of this Sabha will be held in the Manaji Hall, at Lower Parel this evening, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), to adopt the report, to present the balance sheet, to amend the rules and to appoint the office bearers.

## VURJEEVANDAS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of January the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 1,644, among them the number of new admissions was 587, Hindus being 318, Mussulmans 111, Parsis 13, Christians 96 and other classes 49. The average daily attendance was 53.

## "WHAT INDIA HAS DONE."

At the Bowen Memorial Hall (Y.M.C.A.) Lamington Road, Girgaum to-day and Saturday evening at 7 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. S. G. Velinkar will deliver two lantern lectures. The subject of the lectures will be "What India has done" or "India's War Effort." The Hon Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola will preside to-day and the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod on Saturday. Admission to the lectures is free and all are cordially invited.

## SEVA SADAN HOME NURSING CLASSES.

An examination of the Class in home nursing and hygiene conducted by Dr. S. N. Navalkar under the auspices of the Sevasadan Home Classes, Bombay, was held on the 8th instant by Dr. D. B. Dandekar, and the following ladies have passed the examination:—Miss Lambai Velkar; Miss Muktabai Talim; Miss Champubai Nevrekar; Mrs Manakbai Surve; Miss Kamalabai Subnis; Miss Manakbai Rajapurkar; Mrs Sonabai Palekar; Miss Kesharbai Parab; Mrs Radhabai Bakhale; Miss Kesharbai Navalkar; Miss Champubai Jaykar; and Miss Ratanbai Masurkar.

## HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

The Presidency Magistrate has assigned the services of the following gentlemen appointed by Government to be Honorary Presidency Magistrates for the Town and Island of Bombay to the Benches mentioned below:—

Girgaum Court.—Mr. R. D. Hughes and Mr. Hormasji Jehangir Bhabha.

Mazagaon Court.—Rao Bahadur Anandrav Ramkrishna Talcherkar and Mr. A. Sidney Smith.

Dadar Court.—Mr. Kashinath Devji Dhuru, Dr. A. F. Henriques, Mr. Ishvardas Lakhmidas, Mr. Aboobakr Abdul Rahman Beg Muhammad, Mr. Bandealj Hajibhai, Mr. A. Wise and Mr. Barjorji Sorabji Cooper.

The services of Mr. Devidas Madhavji Thatersi and Mr. H. Gregory Hyde, Honorary Presidency Magistrates, have been transferred respectively from the Dadar and Mazagaon Courts to the Fort Court.

Swarin
The Best up-to Date Nerve Tonic For All Kinds of Debility Nerve Break Down and Exhaustion
The Indian Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works

## FAMINE HORRORS!

### YOUNG WOMEN WITHOUT CLOTHES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On account of the sad and premature death of my beloved wife I had gone to my native place, Junagadh, where during my stay I spent my time in humanitarian work. Some of my friends having informed me of the unbearable sufferings of famine-striken people of the villages under Junagadh State, I visited some such villages and to my great regret I found that the information that I was supplied with, was quite true. I began to visit the dwellings of such poor people without giving the slightest intimation of my coming to them. I saw poor people suffering without food—nay, even clothinge. Many young children were seen quite naked even on cold nights. In one or two cases I have personally seen young girls aged about 16 and 18 confined in their small houses for want of clothing. One of these two girls about 16 in age, was quite without her clothes. She could not go for labour to earn her bread for the same reason. The sight was simply pitiable. When this is the condition of our Indian sisters and brothers, think of the sufferings of poor dumb animals.

Sir, it is now very necessary that rich persons should come forward to help the suffering humanity as well as God's dumb creatures. The time is most critical and painful. The distress of the poor is heartrending, I hope the compassionate public will not let this opportunity of sacred service to go in vain.

During my visit to some villages I was accompanied by some of my friends and villagers, and although it was very difficult for me to help them generously, I, had however, given the needy some help for food and clothing. I am going to propose to start famine relief work, in the meeting of the General Committee of the Bombay Humanitarian League of which I have the honour to be the Secretary and I hope with the help of my colleagues, our League will be successful in carrying out its deserving object.

—Yours, etc.,

CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATY,
Secretary, Bombay Humanitarian League.

Bombay, Humanitarian League Office,
309, Shroff Bazar,
Bombay, No. 2,
February, 27.

## KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Feb. 27.

In the Karachi freight market, the rates are reported to be twenty shillings down all round with the exception of the rate for ore which is stated to be forty shillings lower. A fair quantity of the measurement cargo is offered but reduction in rates is not nearly sufficient as yet to make export of seeds, etc.

## GRIEVANCES OF TELEGRAPH CLERKS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I thank you for the valuable assistance in ventilating the grievances of Telegraph clerks through the medium of your popular paper. I wholly endorse the letter published in your columns of the 12th instant by "Hardhit Clerk." Let me describe further grievances of the clerical staff of the Bombay Central Telegraph Office.

Some three years ago, the clerical staff memorialised the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs for an increased rate of salary owing to the then prevailing heavy cost of living and house rent, etc., and since then the only repeated and vague reply received by the staff is that the matter is "under consideration." We all patiently awaited the decision but up till now we are still "waiting" patiently.

I believe some four years back the clerical staff of the Bombay Office memorialised again for increased rate of over-time allowance, but in spite of repeated reminders, it has been ignored.

Two years back certain temporary appointments on higher scale of pay were sanctioned by the Director-General in order to relieve the hardships of the permanent clerks, but the then Superintendent deprived the permanent clerks of these appointments by advertising in the daily papers for outsiders.

Such grievances have been suffered by the permanent clerks patiently for so many years; in spite of their present hardships and protests still the reply given to them is the stereotyped "under consideration". After becoming hopeless of the situation the staff determined to send a telegraphic appeal to H. E. the Viceroy, and the respective heads of Department for immediate sanction of the revision. Up to now no reply whatever has been received either from the Goovernment of India or from the Director-General, but to the surprise of the staff a reply from the Post Master-General was received, showing his displeasure at the action taken by the Clerical Staff.

What will any of your readers say to this? There is no doubt of the sympathy which our esteemed Superintendent Mr. H. M. Ffinch, has shown towards the poor clerks by giving permission to accept the telegram. If there was anything objectionable he would have held up the message. Since nothing of the kind was done by the Superintendent, I don't see why the Postmaster-General should send in a reply, saying, "displeased with the action taken by the clerical staff of the Bombay Office" instead of showing sympathy towards these poor clerks.

The Railways, Commercial Firms, Dockyards, Secretariat and Police Departments have paid substantially to their staff in addition of the 50 per cent. war and local allowances. The Cable Company also has done so; but we are paid only 25 per cent. war allowance and the 5 per cent. paid in the first instance has also been withdrawn. The Telegraphists, Telegraph Masters, Deputy Superintendents and Superior Traffic Branch of the 2nd Division have had their allowances and salaries increased, the latter to the extent of Rs. 100 and again the house rent in question is under consideration of the Government of India for these officers. In addition the Director-General has expressed his deep sympathy for them over and above these, in his official communique, but the poor clerks, whose pay ranges from Rs. 30 and onwards, are ignored by the Telegraph Department. Are these clerks, "human beings or stones" in the eyes of their employers? No Department can go on without a clerk and he is the backbone of every department. There is not a single officer, not even the highest official of the State, who can go without a clerk on tour; such being the case I don't understand why the Post-master-General, Bombay, should be displeased with the notion taken by the staff. It was his duty, being the Head of the administration in Bombay, to show some sort of sympathy in these hard times.—Yours, etc.

A SYMPATHISER.

25th February, 1919.

## STRIKE IN BOMBAY AGAIN!

### RAILWAY WORKMEN OUT.

A hundred labourers working as coolies in the department of the Goods Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway at Wadi Bunder, struck work yesterday. It appears that these men had submitted two petitions to the head of the department some time back praying for increases in their monthly salaries. The men allege that they did not get any reply to their petition. They were, therefore, greatly discontented, the more so when they came to know from some reliable source that they would get an increment of only one rupee or so in their pay. The clerks of the department got their salaries on Wednesday and yesterday. The workmen, learning that the clerks had got substantial increments in their salaries, thought they had a just cause of grievance, and therefore did not go to work yesterday, but collected on the maidan opposite the Municipal offices, to discuss the situation. The men were unanimously of opinion that their case ought to receive treatment similar to that of the clerks. They state they remained faithful to their masters in the worst days of the mill-hands' strike in the hope that their grievances would be sympathetically listened to and redressed, but finding that they were mistaken in their belief they have been obliged to take this course.

## CITY'S MORTALITY.

### 159 DEATHS ON WEDNESNAY.

There were 7 attacks and 6 deaths from Cholera and 12 attacks and 8 deaths from small-pox on Wednesday.

The total number of deaths from all causes on Wednesday was 159 as against 143 on the corresponding day of last year.

## JINNAH PEOPLE'S MEMORIAL HALL.

The following further subscriptions are acknowledged:—

Mr. Kishensingh H. Dudani (Mehar) 10

## DEMOBILISATION IN INDIA.

### BATCH OF BRITISH TROOPS SENT HOME

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

Two trainloads of demobilised troops arrived in Calcutta from Deolali in the Bombay Presidency and sailed for England from the Kidderpore Docks by B. I. steamer Chapra last night. These consisted of thirty-one officers, two medical officers, and one thousand rank and file in the charge of Major Gutteridge as Officer Commanding and Captain Phillips as Adjutant.

An "Englishman" representative, who had a chat with one of the officers, was informed that this body of demobilised troops which is the first and may be the only one to pass through Calcutta was brought down from the Bombay Presidency to Calcutta instead of the vessel being taken to Bombay.

The rank and file of the contingent mainly consisted of pivotal men over 41 years of age representative of the farming, shipbuilding, engineering, and mining industries, who are going back to the positions awaiting them. Most of the officers with these troops are students hailing from the Universities of London, Edinburgh, Durham, Dublin, Aberdeen Cambridge, and Oxford. Among them there are many medical and divinity students. These troops have been drawn from some fifty units and are quite heterogeneous in character, no two officers belonging to the same unit. There are about a dozen men with military crosses and several D. S. O's, and D. C. M's, while there are a good number of men decorated with the Mons ribbon. The men have seen active service in France, Salonika, Mesopotamia and East Africa, and most of them have been away from home since the beginning of the war, but all generally looked fit in spite of the hardships they have been through.

## INJUSTICE TO COMMERCE STUDENTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You have on many a previous occasion allowed us to ventilate our grievances through the columns of your esteemed and popular paper. We hope you will be pleased to confer upon us the same concessions and lend your support to our appeal for justice. The notification of the postponement of the law and medical examinations have made us feel the sheer injustice meted out to us by our University. We were the first to petition the Syndicate to postpone our Examinations. It is a pity that our position has not been well realized. The law and medical students were loud in their protestation and got their concession.

Commerce students are in no way under better conditions. When influenza broke out our College was the first to be closed. The lectures of the last term were not completed with the result that when the college reopened this term, we had to attend extra lectures and classes, and some lectures have been hurried through. As if the inconvenience caused by influenza was not enough cholera put in its sudden appearance and made matters worse. A good number of students left for home and our professors, expecting that others would soon follow suit, rushed through their work. The position of those who have left Bombay is worse. There being no prescribed text books they have to depend on the notes and instructions from their fellow students in Bombay. It is true that our college has a hostel; but it does not possess accommodation for all. Moreover, being far off and unconnected with the college, it cannot possess the real advantages of the modern residential system.

The law and medical examinations are held twice a year whereas our B. Com. Examination is held only once, and that too, after a preparation of two years. We, therfeore, hope that the Syndicate will reconsider our case and postpone our examinations.—Yours, etc.

COMMERCE STUDENTS.

The O. S. K. steamer Kenkon Maru (outward bound) arrived at Colombo on the 25th instant.

## TO-MORROW'S RACES.

### TENTH EXTRA MEETING.

### HANDICAPS.

(To be run on Saturday, 1st March, 1919.)

THE DONCASTER PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Mordennis 10-9, Ardvreck 9-4, Dersingham 9-2, Giacomi 8-11, William The Beau 8-9, Forward III 8-7, Pastime 8-6, Baronvale 8-6, Black Kite 8-2, Penny Pie 7-11, Necessity 7-9, Summer Thyme 7-9, Anthracite 7-8 and Redspear 7-4

THE AYRSHIRE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Cyanite 9-12, County Cricket 9-12, Summer Thyme 9-5, Footman 9-3, Gladiator 9-0, Redspear 8-13, Royal Band 8-6, Red Quill 8-0, Byculla 7-13, Fine Trout 7-12, Lemon 7-7, Hunyadi 7-6, Enchantment 7-5 and Lucky Queen 7-3.

Two top weights not accepting, weights to be raised 4 lbs.

THE ELEPHANTA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Dori 9-12, Cherry and Black 9-10, Batten 9-5, Yuan 9-5, Glass Rock 9-2, Hello Kells 8-12, Belle Syme 8-12, Checkmate 8-7, Trostan 8-5, Peach Melba 8-5, Motor Wrap 8-2, South Star 8-1, Veiled Certainty 8-0, Meridian 7-12, Gantry 7-11, Mousme 7-10, Arles 7-9, Japonette 7-4, Explosive 7-2, Rare Ruby 7-0 and Lucky Thought 6-10

THE MAHIM PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Royal Court 9-7, Sufwat 9-2, Warminster 9-0, Fury 8-13, Nassau 8-11, Ferry Boat 8-11, Excelsior 8-9, Red Prince 8-8, Bluey Lee 8-8, Osprey 8-8, Good Morning 8-8, Dictate 8-7, Diamond King 8-6, Bayonet 8-5, Powder Puff 8-5, Najdi 8-5, Balloon 8-2, Hadoor 8-2, Investor 8-0, Marmora 8-0, Resident 7-13, Black Ivory 7-12, Argonant 7-11, Cingalee 7-11, Aladdin 7-9, Edward 7-8, Victor 7-8 and Medallion 7-7.

THE MAHIM PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Silver Streak 9-5, Subeh Pasha 9-4, Ata Allah 9-3, Ajmer 9-2, Chrysanthemum 8-12, Shatra 8-10, Otherwise 8-8, Devildom 8-7, Hatham 8-6, Colonial 8-5, Fareed 8-5, Taj 8-3, Marconigram 8-2, Tasmania 8-2, Harrington 8-2, Istamboul 8-1, Sherdil 8-0, Mettle 7-13, Sir Martin 7-12, Winning Post 7-11, Chairman 7-10, Orphan 7-7, Deep Sea 7-7, Great Power 7-7, Fattahabad 7-4, Last Day 7-4, Plum Tree 7-4, Summerton 7-4 and Boxer 6-7.

THE MAHIM PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Good Luck 9-5, New Era 9-2, Seadmaker 9-2, Arabistan 9-2, Jawad 9-0, Powerful 8-11, Raven 8-11, Grey Beauty 8-9, Fairy Gold 8-6, Tankard 8-2, Rainbow 8-2, Mudkoor 8-2, Cherry Ripe 8-0, Financier 7-13, Port Arthur 7-13, First Attempt 7-12, Barrage 7-12, Contest 7-9, Spinner (late Chatham) 7-9, Ornate 7-7, Kokab 7-7, Muckdunia 7-6, Rockfeller 7-2, Ayr Laddie 7-1, Little John 6-13, Duke of Connaught 6-12, Tired Tim 6-12, Shanavaz 6-11, Aligarh 6-7 and Rajputana 6-7.

Forfeits for the above races due, if not struck out by 6 p.m. to-day.

### HORSES LEFT IN.

(First race starts at 2-50 p.m.)

THE DONCASTER PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs 65 yards.

Dersingham 9-2, Giacomi 8-11, William the Beau 8-9, Forward III 8-7, Pastime 8-6, Black Kite 8-2, Penny Pie 7-4, Necessity 7-9, Anthracite 7-8.

THE AYRSHIRE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Summer Thyme 9-9, Fotman 9-7, Gladiator 9-4, Royal Band 8-10, Byculla 8-3, Fine Trout 8-2, Hunyadi 7-10.

Two top weights not having accepted, weights are raised 4 lbs.

THE ELEPHANTA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Dori 9-12, Batten 9-5, Yuan 9-5, Hello Kells 8-12, Checkmate 8-7, Trostan 8-5, Peach Melba 8-5, Motor Wrap 8-2, South Star 8-1, Meridian 7-12, Gantry 7-11, Mousme 7-10, Arles 7-9, Explosive 7-2, Rare Ruby 7-0, Lucky Thought 6-10.

THE MAHIM PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Royal Court 9-7, Sufwat 9-2, Nassau 8-11, Ferry Boat 8-11, Excelsior 8-9, Red Prince 8-8, Bluey Lee 8-8, Osprey 8-8, Good Morning 8-8, Dictate 8-7, Diamond King 8-6, Bayonet 8-5, Najdi 8-5, Balloon 8-2, Hadoor 8-2, Investor 8-0, Marmora 8-0, Resident 7-13, Black Ivory 7-12, Argonant 7-11, Cingalee 7-11, Edward 7-8, Victor 7-8, Medallion 7-7.

THE MAHIM PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Silver Streak 9-5, Subeh Pasha 9-4, Ata Allah 9-3, Chrysanthemum 8-12, Shabia 8-10, Otherwise 8-8, Devildom 8-7, Hathani 8-6, Colonial 8-5, Fareed 8-5, Taj 8-3, Marconigram 8-2, Tasmania 8-2, Harrington 8-2, Istamboul 8-1, Sherdil 8-0, Mettle 7-13, Sir Martin 7-12, Winning Post 7-11, Chairman 7-10, Orphan 7-7, Deep Sea 7-7, Great Power 7-7, Fattahabad 7-4, Boxer 6-7.

THE MAHIM PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Good Luck 9-5, New Era 9-2, Arabistan 9-2, Jawad 9-0, Powerful 8-11, Raven 8-11, Grey Beauty 8-9, Fairy Gold 8-6, Tankard 8-2, Rainbow 8-2, Mudkoor 8-2, Cherry Ripe 8-0, Financier 7-13, Port Arthur 7-13, First Attempt 7-12, Contest 7-9, Spinner (late Chatham 7-9, Ornate 7-7, Kokab 7-7, Muckdunia 7-6, Rockfeller 7-2, Ayr Laddie 7-1, Little John 6-13, Duke of Connaught 6-12, Shanavaz 6-11, Aligarh 6-7.

THE MOSUL PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs (on round course).

Amber 8-0, Historian 8-12, Unity 8-4, Mauser 8-4, Hikmat 8-0, Dalemore 7-6, Cyclone 7-6, Shakir 8-0, Sure Chance 8-8, Deal Wood 8-8, Ringleader 8-4, Befa 8-4, By Chance 8-8, Ornament 8-8, Spark 8-4, Little Warrior 8-0, Moobin 8-8, White Rose 7-10, Sorrento 7-10, Jamnagar 8-0, Martaban 8-12, Fao 8-12, Gold Cup 8-8, Telaswad 8-8, Skipper 8-4, Councillor 8-4, Khosrau 8-4, Red Gold 8-0, Compliment 8-12 and Grey Peter 8-0.

THE MOSUL PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs (on round course).

Cleaver 8-4, Bavan Mohur 8-0, Home Bird 7-6, Kitchener 8-8, Solid Silver 8-12, Lahawood 8-8, Dholpore 8-4, Kenloch 7-10, Carbine 8-4, Mumtaz 8-0, Bush Rat 8-0, Tiger 8-8, Tammy 8-12, Dunbar 8-8, Pilot 7-2, Lockmoor 8-4, Chukla 8-12, Ellis 8-0, Palanpur 8-0, Bayard 8-12, Baharistan 8-0, Peace Day 8-0, Hamdan 8-4, Proud Bay 7-6, America 8-4, Karam 7-6, Munsee 7-10, Anarchist 8-12 and Deceiver 8-0.

## B. A. EXAMINATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly print the following few lines in your esteemed paper?

The daily papers have already announced the postponement of the Legal, Medical, and Engineering examinations; the dates, however, for the B.A., and Inter-arts examinations remain, unchanged, no consideration has been shown, no concession has been granted to the Arts students, as if they had not suffered at all from the ravages of the terrible and unparalleled epidemics of influenza and cholera? Even now the University authorities can easily see their way to give fair treatment of the Arts students by the postponement of their examinations. Thanking you in anticipation of the favour of the publication of this letter, I beg to remain—Yours, etc.

ELPHINSTONIAN.

S. S. Tanfield: The Tanfield with the outward Mails of the 12th instant passed Suez at 4 p.m. on Monday the 24th instant.

# PROCESSION TO PROTEST AGAINST THE BLACK BILLS

Will start this evening from Byculla Bridge

ASSEMBLY at 4 p.m.

All Home Rule League Volunteers and Members and the General Public are invited to join

ROUTE: Parel Road, Supari Bagh, Elphinstone Road to Meeting Place near Elphinstone Mills.

## FAMINE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

### AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to the Bombay Agricultural Department, standing rabi crops are in fair to good condition in several districts during the week-ending 25th instant. In parts of Karachi they have been slightly damaged by frost and insects. Harvesting of rabi crops continues in parts of the Karnatak. Picking of cotton is nearly completed in Sind, Gujarat, the Karnatak, Baroda, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Scarcity of fodder continues to be felt in almost all districts; but the available local supplies in the worst affected areas are being supplemented by allotments from Government stocks under controlled arrangements. Cattle are generally in poor condition in the Presidency except in the Konkan. Supply of water for drinking purposes is generally sufficient, but the supply for irrigation is reported to be deficient in several districts. Prices of food-grains are high but generally steady.

There was no rain during week either in the scarcity or famine areas. Scarcity was declared in the Bijapur district. Relief works are in progress in the Ahmednagar district and parts of Poona and the Panch Mahals districts, and the programme of ordinary public works has been extended in most districts to meet the demand for labour. Test works are open in parts of the Panch Mahals, Kaira, Brach, Poona and Satara districts. The numbers of persons on relief works including dependants on the last day of the week ending 22nd February were 6,315 in the Panch Mahals, 15,800 in Ahmednagar and 9,847 in Poona district. The numbers on gratuitous relief including village servants were 2,411 in the Panch Mahals, 7,012 in Kaira, 1,366 in Broach, 1,622 in Kathiawar, 585 in West Khandesh, 9,350 in Ahmednagar, 4,805 in Poona, 3,197 in Satara, and 1,677 in Belgaum districts. Relief was also given to 241 persons in Palitana and 125 in Limbdi. The numbers on test works were 449 in Kaira, 379 in Broach, 741 in Poona and 226 in Satara. The people on relief are in good condition. No increase in mortality is reported. The medical arrangements are sufficient and public health is generally good. Crime is normal. The numbers on works are increasing, but there are scarcely any signs of wandering or emaciation. Emigration continues from parts of the Satara district. Liberal suspensions of land revenue are being granted and takavi is being freely advanced for fodder and agricultural improvements. Cheap grain shops continue working in the West Khandesh and Nasik districts and in Kathiawar Agency. A poor-house has been opened at Chembur in the Thana district for destitute immigrants into Bombay. The number of inmates was 430. Cattle camps are being organised in some districts. Private charitable relief is being organised and distributed in several places. Fodder is supplied to affected areas under Government arrangements and extensive use is being made of prickly pear. The Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund is affording assistance in supply of fodder and other forms of relief.

## A SOLDIER COMMITS SUICIDE.

### VERDICT OF TEMPORARY INSANITY.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest at the Colaba War Hospital touching the death of Albert Southall, a soldier of the South Staffordshire Regiment, living in the Colaba Barracks.

Private Stafford of the same regiment said the deceased had been wounded at the front and thought that he should be sent home. He had been suffering from a disease, but had never threatened to commit suicide. On Wednesday he lay on his bed with a wet handkerchief on his head.

Corporal Thomas Thompson said he was in his own room that night, when he heard the report of a rifle shot. He ran downstairs when he found the deceased lying dead on the floor. Between his legs there was a rifle. No one else was in the room except Private Green who had been sleeping.

Private Green of the same regiment said the deceased was not known to him. He heard a report when he was sleeping in the room. He got up and found the deceased lying dead with his rifle between his legs.

Captain Fenton, R.A.M.C., said he was called to see the deceased; he found him lying dead, shot through the head. He was lying on his stomach, and his rifle lay between his legs.

Inspector Sykes also gave evidence. The jury returned a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity.

## RECORD WIRELESS ACHIEVEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 27.

The following telegram from Batavia dated 8th February appears in the Straits papers:—

The wireless station at Bandoeng is still in contact with the Dutch warship "Zeezenprovincien," which is now at San Francisco, being at a distance of 14,000 kilometres, i.e., 2,000 kilometres more than the distance between the Indies and Holland, so that as soon as the warship arrives in Holland the wireless communication between the Indies and Holland will be accomplished. The wireless station at Bandoeng has proved more its large powerfulness that it can cover any distances.

## ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Feb. 27.

Light rain has fallen locally in Assam and at a few stations in Burma and Bengal. New western disturbances approaching the North-West Frontier but be feeble.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in Bengal.

## SHIP'S ENGINEER BURIED IN THE SEA

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 27.

The Kwang Ping which arrived in Colombo on Sunday reported the death from heart apoplexy of the ship's Chief Engineer, Mr. Arthur Anderson, on board on the 23rd. The remains were buried in the sea.

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JUST OUT! PRICE Re. 1.
"THE ASAF ALI TRIAL"
BEING Report of the proceedings of the trial under Defence of India Act
M. ASAF ALI, ESQ.,
BAR.-AT-LAW,
AND
PUNDIT NEKI RAM SHARMA
With a Foreword by SYUD HOSSAIN.
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ASTROLOGER
PROF. XENOBIN
WATSON'S HOTEL
BOMBAY.

*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Friday, 28th February, 1919.*

## MRS. BESANT'S POSITION.

No one who has the least concern for the decency of political life in this country can have observed the recent development of the personal campaign against Mrs. Besant in Madras and elsewhere without a deep sense of regret and disgust. Dr. Subramaniam's protest against the growing practice of putting petty considerations of personalities above the consideration of the good of the country will, we trust, meet with a ready response and prove effective in putting an end to the painful manifestations of personal malice and sordid intrigues which have so suddenly risen to the surface and discoloured the waters of political controversy in this country. Differences there must and will always be, but the views of one party or another or one person or another are only of importance so far as they honestly concern matters of principle or methods of procedure; when they are concerned with personalities and their expression is inseparable from malicious slanders, they have no place in useful or decent political controversy. We do not know how far the sort of tactics that have been indulged in on Madras platforms by certain speakers of late represent the general trend of feeling and policy in that presidency. We can only hope that they are representative only of a clique and that Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, in the whole-hearted manner in which he has associated with them, is not to be taken as typical of present Bengali political tendencies. Mrs. Besant, whatever her differences with the Congress, has rendered such great services to, and has made such sacrifices for, the Indian national cause during the past few years, that she should be immune from personal vilification from even the most bitter opponent of the views she holds at the moment. To doubt her single-minded devotion to that cause and its service, much less to hurl at her and men like Mr. Arundale and Mr. B. P. Wadia accusations and allegations of the kind against which she has felt compelled to defend herself and them is atrocious and can meet only with the severest condemnation by those who have the smallest appreciation of the decencies of political life and the services which the three internees of 1917 have rendered to the country.

Having said so much, it is necessary, however, to disentangle the merits of relevant controversy from the personal insinuations and calumnies with which it has become involved. This, unfortunately, Dr. Subramaniam, in the pardonable enthusiasm of his chivalrous desire to defend Mrs. Besant, has failed to do. And we must enter a mild protest against the line of thought he follows, which tends to suggest that those who do not associate themselves with, and many of whom revile as strongly as himself, the personal attacks on Mrs. Besant, must rally to the political flag which she has now hoisted. It is extremely unfortunate that the real merits of the differences of view in regard to points, which are points not of principle but of detail, which arose in the Congress, have been so obscured by personalities and recriminations that the outside world might be led to suppose that policies in the Congress are settled solely by personal intrigue on the one side or the other and not by honest concern for what is best for the country. It would be well to recall that, after all, what is of importance is not the personal disputes between leaders but what is the opinion of the great public, of which the Congress is only the mouthpiece. No one who was present at the Delhi sessions can be in any doubt but that the resolutions which have led to so much subsequent controversy among leaders had the whole-hearted and enthusiastic support of the vast majority of the delegates present. Nor is there any doubt that the Congress voiced in this respect the vast mass of opinion in the country. It has been a matter of the deepest pain to the followers of Mrs. Besant to find themselves, as the majority of them do, out of sympathy with her in her attitude towards the Delhi resolutions. They have equally regretted her criticisms of the Congress in the policy pursued in Delhi. We would appeal to Mrs. Besant to remember that it is in a large degree to her leadership that the people of this country have been educated and inspired to the stage of political evolution which has produced the insistent demand, expressed by the Delhi resolutions, for full provincial autonomy; and that a people who have arrived at that stage where so much and no less is the minimum which can satisfy their political hunger, cannot be asked to go back. We believe ourselves that nothing less than full provincial autonomy, accompanied by a substantial measure of responsibility in the Central Government, can satisfy the India of to-day, and we hold that anything less than this would be unjust to the people and against the highest interests of the country. The limitations imposed by the resolutions passed at the special sessions in Bombay were accepted reluctantly under the impression that certain forces of considerable influence could not be counted upon to support a stronger demand. That was found to be a mistake and the Delhi resolutions rectified the mistake.

The demand made in the Delhi resolutions represents the determined and considered opinion of the Indian National Congress as well as the Moslem League. It is impossible to consider any suggestion of going back upon it. We do not know why Dr. Subramaniam considers the course adopted at Delhi short-sighted. But his appeal to rally to a flag, which symbolises any other course, cannot evoke any wide response. We would appeal to Mrs. Besant to take once more her rightful position in the van of the Congress army as the leader of forces that want to go forward, and not to cry a halt or retreat. What was done at Delhi is done and will not be undone. Whatever Mrs. Besant's opinion may have been at the time as to the wisdom of the course then adopted, we would ask her now why she should be averse to accepting the position as it is and leading the country along the road it is determined to take and which is the road on which she set it. No breach of principle is asked of her; the misgivings she may have felt as to the adoption of such a course, based on the compromise she entered into in Bombay, no longer apply. The present attitude of Government, the Rowlatt Bills and the amazing declarations of the Viceroy last month as to the undiminished powers to be wielded by the bureaucracy under the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme, make it clear that anything less than the present Congress demand would be turned into a mere mockery of responsible Government. If India is to get the merest modicum of fair treatment, it will be only by the united and forceful presentation of such a strong demand as the Congress has put forward. Why should Mrs. Besant deny to the country her support in making that demand? We can assure her, that the respect, veneration and gratitude with which she is regarded is undiminished among her old followers, and if she will but lead them in the way they want to go, they will continue to serve her with the enthusiasm and devotion that has been accorded her in the past.

## THE VICIOUS CIRCLE.

On Saturday we referred to the extraordinary Press Note issued from the Bombay Secretariat seeking to refute the statements regarding the maladministration of famine relief in Dohad Taluka made by Mr. Yajnik in his letter which appeared in our issue of the 15th instant. The tone of the Press Note was as stupid and offensive as the matter contained in it was irrelevant and absolutely inadequate as a satisfactory reply to Mr. Yajnik's statements. Further, the Press Note was remarkable no less for what it did not say than for what it blundered in saying. In fact, the suppression of truth of which its compilers were responsible was much more reprehensible than the inaccuracies which they unblushingly perpetrated. Altogether, the document was a rare product of Secretariat ineptitude, slovenliness and callousness. That is a conclusion to which no man of ordinary intelligence, who read it in conjunction with Mr. Yajnik's letter, could help arriving. Ordinarily such a Press Note, which carried its own condemnation, would not deserve any reply from a self-respecting person. However, since the issues involved in it affect the lives of the suffering and starving poor in a famine-stricken area, Mr. Yajnik has done a distinct public service in bringing home his indictment in a letter which appears elsewhere. We do not wish to weary our readers by a recapitulation of the salient points in Mr. Yajnik's crushing rejoinder. There are, however, one or two points which need emphasis. There is first the audacious attempt on the part of the Secretariat scribes to mislead the public by lumping together fact and fiction about Jalod with those about Dohad though the points at issue in Mr. Yajnik's original letter referred only to the latter, with the obvious object of giving an air of truth to the Press Note. This sort of juggling with facts and figures is characteristic of Secretariat methods. But that even the Secretariat scribes should resort to such a method in regard to a most serious matter affecting the lives of thousands of human beings and their cattle is a measure of the sense of irresponsibility with which such matters are dealt with. Thus it is not merely that Government have been guilty of a most undignified attempt to save the face of local officialdom—an attempt that has failed miserably—but they have also exposed to the public view, what was known only to a few, namely, the most perfunctory, or rather, negligent, manner in which the work of famine relief is being directed. Mr. Yajnik says "the Press Note evidently contents itself by informing the public about the general orders that have been passed but does not deal with their actual breach in the Dohad Taluka." Government, or rather the Secretariat officials, did not do this because they themselves did not know of the actual breach. For they are under the delusion that their business begins and ends with either giving orders or receiving reports. The "men on the spot" are always to be implicitly trusted. Like the King they can do no wrong. It seems to be nobody's business to see that the orders given from above are carried out fully and properly or critically to examine the reports of work done. If the people who are placed in the charge of these petty local autocrats ever grumble, their complaints are forwarded by the Secretariat bureaucrats to the local autocrats, for disposal. Thus the vicious circle of irresponsibility moves on!

## Notes of the Day.

**America and the War.**

America's intervention in the war was not merely a military action. America came to the rescue of Allied statesmanship. In 1914 Britain and France went to war for the vindication of Public Law and the right of small nations to live in peace and freedom. The long-drawn continuance of the war had its inevitable reactions and the forces struggling against the moral idealism of 1914 increased steadily with the length of the war—and the outcome was the signing of the Secret Treaties which distributed parts of the enemy countries—unconquered as well as conquered—among the Allied Powers. While this reaction was gaining strength, President Wilson stepped in to continue the work of those who, in the enthusiasm of their moral idealism, had sacrificed themselves and of those few who remained faithful to that idealism. He shared the faith of the latter and, more, he gave resonant utterance to it. Throughout the latter part of the war and soon after the armistice his speeches and personality influenced more people than those of any other person in the history of man. His speeches, great in their simplicity and clearness, were at once read and re-read by the entire world. Why? Because President Wilson has been behind an idea.

**Compromise With Principles.**

He, more than any other living statesman, has stood for the permanent settlement of the world on the basis of unalterable principles rather than of fleeting prejudices, passions and interests. It is not surprising, therefore, that the whole world learned to look upon America and America's great President to guide the deliberations of the Peace Conference so as to lead to a peace that would not only be permanent, but just. In the circumstances, it was, of course, expected that the politicians of the Allies would prove a great obstacle. That expectation has been realised and the Covenant of the League of Nations, to which President Wilson has given his adherence, is the measure of the extent to which he has been induced to compromise with his principles. The politicians of Britain, France and Italy have insisted on their scheme of territorial aggrandizement. And the compromise is recommended to the world under the guise of a new-fangled theory of mandates. The world, which yearned for the vindication of the principle of self-determination, is not enamoured of this theory. Democratic America, at least, which went to war for unselfish ends, cannot endorse it. President Wilson, therefore, has been called upon by his countrymen to give account.

**President Wilson's Defence.**

His defence cannot be regarded as quite satisfactory. He emphasises that the task of the Conference was one of great complexity by which every nation, great and small, was affected. But the complexity of the task did not necessarily require surrender of principle. President Wilson speaks eloquently of the claims of the Poles, of the Czecho-Slovaks and the Jugo-Slavs and of the Armenians. The claims of these are not disputed. He does not refer to the theory of mandates in accordance with which the territories of the enemy countries are to be entrusted to one of the Allies under an arrangement which does not materially differ from the barterings of the Secret Treaties. "If, in fact," as the "Nation" asks, "neither America nor any neutral nor a former enemy is trusted with the work of a "mandatory", is there much advance on the frank partition of the world by the victorious Allies?" So much for the destiny of the struggling nationalities of the enemy countries. What of the struggling nationalities of the Allied countries, like India, Ireland and Egypt, which also ask that justice should be done to them? They, too, look upon America who President Wilson claims, is "the friend of mankind" and "hope of the world." What will be America's verdict in their case?

**Parsis and Politics.**

Once Parsis held a proud position in the domain of Indian politics. Much of Indian politics is the handiwork of Dadabhai Naoroji, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Sir Dinshaw Wacha. But, somehow, the younger generation of the community did not come forward to continue the brilliant traditions of the Parsi veteran politicians. The consequence has been that the community has lost its political position and it lies with the Parsis themselves to discard the notion that they can serve their best interests by kow-towing to the officials or by refusing to take their proper part in the general politics of the country. The community must come back to its own in the political life of the country. But any sectional or communal politics must be deplored. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta never entertained any such narrow ideas. It is open to the Parsis to take part in the politics of the country as to any other community. The best interests of the Parsis will lie in associating freely with Indians in political walks and not in establishing a Parsi political association. It cannot be said that Parsis are denied their true position, even if they come forward to work in political circles. There is no necessity of any communal associations which are sure to degenerate in the long run. The Parsis should not, in any case, hold aloof from the political movements of the country as many of them of late are doing.

**The Late Professor Limaye.**

The sudden death of Prof. Limaye of the Fergusson College will be sincerely mourned by all who have at heart the cause of education in this country. Prof. Limaye was the oldest living member of the band of disinterested workers which the Deccan Education Society has been able to gather within its fold. His sudden death is a great loss to his colleagues, especially as he bore practically the entire burden of the administration of the Society. Greater is the loss to the cause of education not merely for what he did but also for what he was anxious to do. For, the initiative and the responsibility of starting a new Arts College in the Sulsette were his. This and other work of the Society will be continued and will prosper. But the country is the poorer for the loss of a tried and devoted worker. We sincerely sympathise with the family of the deceased Professor and with Prof. Pranjpye and his co-workers in their bereavement.

**Self-Education.**

Yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was rendered lively by long debate on a subject which is by no means important or urgent. Dr. Nariman moved a long-winded proposition about the circulation to the members of newspapers received in the Corporation to which Mr. C. V. Mehta moved an amendment to which again Mr. J. B. Petit moved a rider. The discussion was carried on long enough to weary even some of the corporators. All sorts of suggestions were made, not the least amusing of which was Dr. Sukhia's that the property of the Corporation was also that of the individual members. Sir Dinshaw Petit demonstrated the absurdity of this argument by saying that in that case any member might walk away with the clock in the Municipal Hall or the busts which were there. But, however, no one seemed to claim the hall for his own. This all-absorbing question of civic interest and utility was thus fully thrashed out and in the end good corporators agreed to Mr. J. B. Petit's amendment that the dailies and weeklies should not be taken home by members but that journals might be so issued after they had remained in the office for 15 days. Our Municipal councillors deserve to be congratulated on the sudden interest they have taken in the newspapers!

**Theatres and Sanitation.**

The Municipal Standing Committee on Wednesday forwarded a letter from Mr. Shanker K. G. Padwal to the Commissioner in which Mr. Padwal complained about the unsatisfactory condition of sanitation in and around some of the theatres at Falkland Road and Grant Road and requested that immediate steps might be taken in the matter. The Municipal authorities need not be told that the complaint is by no means exaggerated and must be attended to at once in the interest of public health. Mr. Padwal's suggestions regarding improvement in the construction of the theatres themselves also deserve careful consideration and it is to be hoped that prompt and necessary action will be taken in this matter.

## Official and Personal.

We understand that H. E. the Viceroy, after visiting Hyderabad will arrive at Baroda on the 22nd March.

H. E. the Governor is due to arrive at Ahmedabad on the 16th March.

A meeting of the Women's Council Famine Committee at which her Excellency Lady Lloyd presided was held at Government House on Thursday morning. Her Excellency Lady Lloyd gave a Children's Party in the afternoon.

A notification of the Bombay Government has been issued extending the term of office of Additional Members of the Bombay Legislative Council till the 28th day of May 1920.

H. E. the Governor has nominated Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S. to be an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council in place of the Hon. Mr S. R. Arthur, I.C.S., resigned.

The following appointments are announced during the absence of Mr. J. Crerar, C.I.E., I. C. S., on privilege leave or pending further orders:—Mr. A. F. Kinderslay, I.C.S.; to act as Additional Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial and Special Departments. Mr. M. Webb, I. C. S., to act as Deputy Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial and Special Departments vice Mr. A. F. Kinderslay, I.C.S.

Mr. F. C. Griffith has been appointed to be President of the Haj Committee, Bombay, vice Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent, M.V.O., resigned.

The Hon. Mr. H. Thompson, C.S.I., I.C.S., Financial Commissioner, Burmah, left Rangoon by S. S. Herefordshire on a year's leave preparatory to retirement.

## "RESPONSIBLE GOVT. NOW AND AT ONCE."

### MR. PAL ON PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Feb. 26.

At the open air meeting, held last evening, at which Mr. B. C. Pal delivered an address on the "Present Political Situation," resolutions requesting his Majesty's Government to include India as a member of the League of Nations and expressing confidence in Mr. Tilak as India's foremost and trusted leader and also in the leadership of Mr. B. C. Pal were passed. Mr. Pal in the course of the address said the problem to-day in India was not that petty political problem of getting more seats in impotent councils at Delhi or elsewhere. This sank into insignificance in face of the acute economic situation. The Government could not increase their revenue by normal means of taxing people of Great Britain. A new economic gospel had been proclaimed, therefore, for the economic salvation of the British state which stood almost on the brink of bankruptcy. That gospel was state partnership in capitalist combines. Now, free trade was going to be buried in political trenches in the United Kingdom in the near future, and they were going to have Imperial Preference. Also, the Cabinet had fixed their faith to work out their economic salvation and the complex fiscal problem of the Empire according to this new gospel. Capital would be brought from England and landed out in India and this capital would seek to exploit the resources of India. Their position in India would be that of a nation of economic serfs, intellectual classes serving their masters at the desk and unintelligent people sweating in factories and mills. That was the economic future that stared them in face. The Industrial Commission had recommended Government intervention, which would mean perpetuation of their economic serfdom. To their present political serfdom would be added, if this policy was carried out, a thousand times more degrading and more soul-killing economic serfdom. The only remedy was responsible government now and at once. If they lost this chance, the curses of their posterity would be on their heads.

# LABOUR CRISIS IN BRITAIN.

## PREMIER ON MINERS DEMANDS.

## BILL FOR A COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY INTRODUCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 24.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., Feb. 27.

In the House of Commons, the Premier introducing the Bill to set up a Commission to enquire into the conditions of the coal industry, asked the House to pass the measure to-day, because the matter was urgent. The Premier emphasised that an enquiry was absolutely necessary before the miners' demands could be granted, and as regards demobilisation the miners had been given priority over all other industries. Over 200,000 miners were already demobilised and the terms of demobilisation given to the miners were most generous of those anywhere in Europe. The Premier emphasised that the miners' demands in connection with demobilisation might increase the burden on the community, but he expressed his willingness to discuss them.

The miners' other demands were more serious and more permanent in character. The grant of a six-hour instead of an eight-hour day would mean the reduction of one-third in the effective hours of labour. (Cries of "No.")

The Premier replied: "That is another argument for the Court of Enquiry." (Cheers.) The Government was advised that the granting of the demands might result in throwing scores of thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands, of men in other industries out of employment; it might cripple our export trade in coal, iron, steel and machinery and our shipping and all trades on which the strength and prosperity of Britain largely depended. Possibly the Government's figures were inaccurate and that was the reason for enquiry. The Government was informed that if the demands were granted the cost of steel would be increased by ten per cent. and the price of coal would rise eight or ten shillings a ton. The coal trade itself would be seriously damaged.

SOUTH WALES MINERS' ATTITUDE.

The Premier drew attention to the large proportion of miners in South Wales who opposed the strike showing that the South Wales coalfield realised how largely it depended upon its export trade. We exported 74 million tons of coal in a normal year excluding bunker coal. The Premier emphasised that coal paid the outgoing charges of our foodships and if we destroyed the export trade in coal, increase in food prices would be inevitable.

The Premier pointed out that the pit-mouth price of coal in Britain was now eighteen shillings compared with eleven shillings in America. Granting the miners' demands would increase the price in Britain to twenty-six shillings. The demands had already resulted in our losing huge orders from Brazil, where before the war we practically dominated the market. We were losing orders also in Argentine and this was specially important, because the ships which carried coal to Argentine used to bring back meat and we should lose this trade. We had come to a very very serious turning point in our trade and if hundreds of thousands of people were rendered idle in industries and in our export trade, upon which we depended more than any other country, the miners would immediately be affected.

DECLARED OBJECTS OF MINERS' DEMANDS.

The declared objects of the miners' demands were to meet the increased cost of living and prevent unemployment by providing more work, but if his figures were correct the demands would increase the cost of food and unemployment. Nobody would be more delighted than the Government if the figures proved inaccurate, but the closest enquiry was necessary.

Referring to the miners' contention that the figures, even if accurate, did not answer, the legitimate claim for improving the miners' status, the Premier pointed out that the miners were not receiving starvation wages and the ideal we were all seeking to obtain ought to be sought in such a way as not to precipitate disaster on other industries, which ought to have time to adjust themselves to such demands. The Premier doubted whether economies in mines would wipe out the increase in the cost of coal owing to the demands.

A Commission, of which Justice Sankey would be the president would enquire into all the questions raised by the miners including nationalisation of the coal industry, also the effect of the demands on other industries. There would be the fullest publicity. The Commission would be instructed to report on the hours and wages by March 31st. The miners insisted on a reply by March 15th, but he did not believe that the miners, in view of the appointment of the Commission, would throw the whole industries of the country into a disaster for the sake of sixteen days. (Cheers). If the miners' meeting on February 26th declined to participate in the Commission, then the mineowners and the miners would only be called as witnesses.

## LABOUR LEGISLATION COMMISSION.

### POSITION OF DOMINIONS, COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES CONSIDERED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 27.

A communiqué from Paris says the Labour Legislation Commission to-day considered the position of the self-governing dominions, protectorates and colonies regarding international labour legislation.

# MUNICH STRIKE ENDS.

## WORKMEN SUPPLIED WITH ARMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 25.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 27.

It is reported from Zurich that the strike in Munich is ended, but every workman today was supplied with a rifle and twenty cartridges.

## TILAK V. CHIROL.

### VERDICT IN FAVOUR OF CHIROL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Feb. 27.

The Tilak case is finished. The verdict was given in favour of Sir Valentine Chirol

## FACILITATING BRITISH FOREIGN TRADE.

### CREATION OF BRITISH OVERSEAS BANK BY COMBINATION OF BANKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 25.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 27.

The following banks,—the Anglo-South American, Glyn Mills, Currie and Co., the Northern Banking Company and Deacon's Bank,—are combining to furnish the capital for a new banking institution called the British Overseas Bank, the special object of which will be to facilitate and finance foreign trade.

## MINERS AND COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

### PRESIDENT OF WELSH FEDERATION URGES ACCEPTANCE OF OFFER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 25.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 27.

Mr. Brace, President of the Welsh Miners' Federation, in a letter to a newspaper urges the miners to accept the Government's offer of a Commission of Enquiry. He says the defection would be an irretrievable blunder.

## CHANDRA COLLIDES WITH AUSTRALIND.

### BOTH DAMAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Feb. 27.

The steamer Chandra proceeding to Bombay collided with the Australind off Dover. Both returned to Gravesend damaged.

## EXCLUSION OF GERMANS FROM CHINA.

### GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Feb. 27.

BASLE.—The German Government has protested to the Allied Armistice Commission at Spa against the expulsion of the Germans from China.

## COMMERCIAL AVIATION.

### MAJOR-GENERAL SYKES ON ITS IMPERIAL ASPECTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Feb. 27.

Major-General Sir F. H. Sykes, Controller-General of Civil Aviation, in the course of a speech in London dealing with the imperial aspects of commercial aviation, said that the Atlantic had great attractions, but that travel between Cairo and Calcutta, Calcutta and Singapore and Australia was far more important. They had, he said, been engaged for some time in mapping out the stage of the aerial route to Australia from Cairo via Karachi, Singapore and the Sunda Islands. Carefully planned pioneer flights along the route as far as Karachi, Delhi and Calcutta had already been made and most valuable experience had been gained.

The draft of an International Aerial Convention was being discussed in Paris with the representatives of the Dominions and the convention would be approved by the Peace Conference after agreement with the Allies. The organisation of mail and trade routes and services on international lines would then be possible and a comprehensive system of aerial communication should be rapidly established.

## LORD SINHA TAKES HIS SEAT IN LORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Feb. 27.

Reuter understands that Lord Sinha will take his seat in the House of Lords on February 25th.

# EDITORSHIP OF "THE TIMES"

## MR. GEOFFREY DAWSON RESIGNS.

### DUE TO LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S INTERFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 25.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 27.

Mr. Geoffrey Dawson has resigned the editorship of "The Times", and is succeeded by Mr. Henry Wickham Steed. Mr. Dawson in a letter to Mr. John Walter, Chairman of "The Times" Company, says he has been awaiting his arrival from Spain in order to tender his resignation which he had been considering for some weeks, ever since it became clear that Lord Northcliffe was constantly dissatisfied with the policy of "The Times" because it differed from his own expressions of opinion in other newspapers.

## HOMEWARD PASSAGES FROM INDIA.

### MR. MONTAGU'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 27.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bennett drew attention to the difficulties of procuring homeward passages from India and the exorbitant passage rates, and asked whether in view of the forcible representations made in this connection in India the solution could not be hastened.

Mr. Montagu in reply admitted the urgency of the question. He said the rates had been fixed by the Ministry of Shipping which was responsible for providing accommodation. He had been impressing upon the Ministry for two months the serious position of the Europeans in India, who were unable to get homeward passages. The Ministry was doing its best to provide accommodation and Mr. Montagu said he was doing everything in his power to find a remedy for the great hardship involved by the present high rates.

## NON-PAYMENT OF AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN COUPONS.

### ALLIED MINISTERS APPROVE MEASURES FOR AVOIDANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 25.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 27.

A communiqué from Paris says the Ministers of the Great Powers have approved the measures to avoid the non-payment of the Austro-Hungarian coupons due on March 1st, in the absence of an agreement among the former Austro-Hungarian states.

The Ministers have examined the question of transport to Poland of the Polish divisions formed in France and Italy, and have also heard France's demands in the direction of suppression of the Act of Algeciras and the imposition on Germany of the necessary guarantees to prevent her resuming in Morocco, the hostile action she has taken up against France during the last ten years.

## FRONTIER QUESTIONS OF ENEMY STATES.

### INTERMEDIATE ZONE BETWEEN RUMANIAN AND HUNGARIAN TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Feb. 27.

A communique from Paris says, the representatives of the Great Powers discussed the question of allotting to the Commission's consideration, the frontier questions affecting the enemy states and laid down the conditions under which the Belgian claims would be considered.

The Conference adopted the War Council's conclusions regarding the establishment of an intermediate zone in Transylvania between the Rumanian and Hungarian troops and heard the American claims.

## PROPOSED DACCA UNIVERSITY.

### LORD RONALDSHAY'S ANTICIPATIONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DACCA, Feb. 26.

Speaking at the Dacca College prize-giving, H. E. Lord Ronaldshay stated that although the University Commission had not yet reported, it might be taken for granted that they would recommend the establishment of a University at Dacca. They were well aware of the pledges which the Government had given in this respect and those pledges they most certainly would not ignore. His own views to the importance of establishing a residential University there had never changed, and he looked forward with impatience to the day when they would be able to make a start.

In anticipation of the Commission's report, the Government were making provision in the Budget for the coming year of Rs. 15,00,000 in order to avoid unnecessary delay. In conclusion his Excellency said it would be a matter of the greatest satisfaction to him if during his time as Governor of Bengal he saw the edifice constructed and was privileged to add to his title that of the Chancellor of the Dacca University.

# LORD SOUTHBOROUGH INTERVIEWED.

## HARMONIOUS WORK OF REFORM COMMITTEES.

### SECRECY ABOUT REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Feb. 27.

Lord Southborough, Chairman of the Reform Committees, and party left for Bombay this morning *en route* to England. Interviewed by the Associated Press on the eve of his departure, Lord Southborough said:—

"I am sure you will understand that it is impossible for me to give any information as to the contents of the Reports of my Commission. They are confidential documents prepared for the use of his Majesty's Government and until the papers are presented to Parliament the strictest secrecy should be maintained. In accordance with our instructions we have presented the Reports to the Government of India by whom they will be sent to the Secretary of State. On that part of the subject I can say no more, but I am glad to respond to your invitation to speak to you about the Commission and its experiences during our prolonged tour through India. We opened our proceedings at Simla on the 8th of November last year and concluded them at Delhi on the 27th of this month. Between these dates we held enquiries and took a mass of evidence in Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Bengal (where we heard the case for Assam), Madras, and Bombay. Our reports were prepared and settled at Delhi.

In the performance of these duties the Commission has travelled some nine thousand miles by railway and the care and attention of the railway authorities have done much to ease the strain of those long journeys. In the course of our tour we have been brought in close touch with the Governments of the presidencies and provinces and we have derived great pleasure from the kindness with which we have been received. Our difficult task has been made easier by the ungrudging help given us by the Governors and the Lieutenant-Governors and by the assistance of the officials in every department of the Government. We are also grateful to the unofficial witnesses representing all classes of the community who have materially helped us by their evidence. All my colleagues would desire to associate themselves with me in making this warm acknowledgment.

HARMONIOUS WORK.

The Committees themselves have worked most harmoniously both in the joint and separate sessions. Any one who reads the terms of reference will appreciate the difficulty and intricacy of the work and the ample opportunities for difference of thought and for serious disagreement between the members of the Commission. The difficulties are inherent to the task, but soon after the commencement of our deliberations I found that the committees were imbued with the right spirit. My colleagues truly estimated the gravity of their task and applied themselves to it with the firm intention of doing their best to remove the difficulties and not to make them. In this spirit our duty has been done and we have maintained throughout the utmost cordiality and goodwill.

LOSS OF TWO MEMBERS.

The life of our Commission has been clouded by the loss by the death of two valued colleagues, Sir Walter Jerred, who died on his way out from England and the Hon. Mr. Gillman of Madras. They were both men much respected and of exceptional value in the different departments of life. They were admirably fitted to give wise counsel on some of the matters submitted for our consideration and their loss has been keenly felt.

I return to England delighted with my experiences in India and most grateful for the kindness shown me by very many friends. It has been a privilege to preside over a commission containing men in the front rank of the Indian Civil Service and Indian gentlemen of distinction in the life of the country. They have worked together with great cordiality and have done their best to answer the questions propounded in the terms of reference. I earnestly hope that the result of their labours will be of assistance to his Majesty's Government.

## FRANCHISE AND FUNCTIONS COMMITTEES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Feb. 26.

The Franchise and Functions Committees have completed their reports and submitted them to the Government of India. The English members and Sir Frank Sly and Mr. H. L. Stephenson leave for England by the mail of March 1st.

## RELAXATION OF TEA CONTROL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Feb. 27.

The Food Controller has decided to suspend from March 24th the orders governing the distribution and price of tea.

## PROPOSED PAPER MONEY IN MYSORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

It is understood that the Government of Mysore have under consideration the introduction of Mysore currency notes within the State. The Government of Mysore are also said to be considering the levying of an income-tax within the State and legislation to this end will probably be introduced in the Legislative Council during the next month.

# I. M. S.

## INCREASED EMOLUMENTS.

### GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE.

(From our Correspondent.)
DELHI, Feb. 27.

The following Press Communique has been issued by the Government of India:—

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India in Council has sanctioned with effect from the 1st of December, 1918, an increase in the pay of permanent officers of the Indian Medical Service which will approximate in the aggregate to 33 1/3 per cent. on the rates of military grade pay as they stood before the introduction of the Indian station hospital system. The Government of India wish for the information of their officers to supplement the brief announcement to this effect, which has already appeared in the press by explaining the exact nature of the increase which has been sanctioned. It is as follows:—

(1) Subject to what is said in clause (3) the total emoluments of an officer of the Indian Medical Service in military employment will be equivalent to the old grade pay and staff pay of his rank on the regimental bases plus 33 1/3 per cent. of the old grade pay. These total emoluments will, for officers drawing pay under the Indian station hospital system, be distributed between the grade pay and the charge allowance, and where the introduction of that system gave an increase in the total emoluments of any rank only, such further enhancements will now take place as will make up the total approximate increase over emoluments on the regimental basis to one-third of the old grade pay of that rank.

(2) The pay of an officer of the Indian Medical Service in civil employ will similarly be increased by thirty-three and one-third per cent. of the grade pay which the officer would have drawn, if in military employ under the regimental system.

(3) Though in the aggregate the increase in the emoluments of the Indian Medical Service now sanctioned will be approximately equivalent to 33 1/3 per cent of the military grade pay under the regimental system, slightly greater or lesser increases may occur in the emoluments of particular ranks when the detailed rates are published. This is partly due to the fact that the stage in an officer's service at which he will commence to draw a charge allowance under the station hospital system and the amount of the allowance must vary from time to time in accordance with factors which cannot be exactly determined, such as the state of the Indian Medical Service cadre and particular dates and the number and amount of charge allowances available.

The Government of India hope shortly to be in a position to announce the revised rates of pay.

OBJECT OF THE REVISION.

The object of the revision is to attract to the Service European candidates with the highest professional qualifications and the question whether Indian candidates entering permanent service after December 18, 1918, shall be eligible for increased rates of pay, and if so, to what extent and under what conditions has been reserved for further consideration. All Indian officers already in permanent service on December 1st, 1918, will be eligible for the increased rates of pay.

Note:—The grade pay of officers of the Indian Medical Service in military employ prior to the introduction of the station hospital was as follows:—

Lieutenant-Colonel specially selected for increased pay Rs. 1,000 per mensem.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rs. 900 per mensem. The Major after three years' service as such Rs. 750 per mensem, Major Rs. 650. Captain after 10 years' service Rs. 550, Captain after seven years' service Rs. 500, Captain after five years' service Rs. 450, Captain Rs. 400. Lieutenant Rs. 350.

## DISCOURAGING RECRUITMENT

### TWO MEN SENTENCED AT CHANDA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
NAGPUR, Feb. 26.

News has been received that the District Magistrate of Chanda convicted Messrs. Vishnupant Kane and Atmarampant Mahajan and sentenced them to one year's rigorous imprisonment on a charge under the Defence of India Act for dissuading people from joining the military service and subscribing to the war loan.

# BOLSHEVISTS IN CONFERENCE.

## SECRET SESSION IN LONDON.

### THE "HANDS OFF RUSSIA" COMMITTEE.

A conference convened by the "Hands Off Russia" Committee was held in mail week at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street. A large placard, "Long Live Bolshevist Russia," was displayed. Admission was by ticket, which could be secured only on the presentation of a credential card, issued beforehand. The card was a guarantee that the holder represented some association, or branch of an association, known to the London Workers' Union. Several people who stated that they represented societies were refused admission. One of these was a Jew, who had brought with him a newspaper cutting in which his name appeared as a member of a Jewish Workers' Society. The Press were rigorously excluded, but at the close an official report was given to a Press representative. This stated that the conference was for the purpose of insisting on the withdrawal of troops from Russia and that a resolution was drafted for submission to a meeting in the evening.

At the afternoon conference about 200 or 300 delegates attended, and were occupied mainly in discussing the possibility of engineering a general strike as the first definite step towards the Revolution. In this connexion the conference received and considered a number of reports from minor trade union officials. The delegates did not, as a rule, minimise their individual power, and many extravagant claims were submitted and applauded.

It was evident that the Bolshevists were firmly of the opinion that they would be able to bring about a general strike in the near future. They claimed to have supporters in many of the lodgers of the Miners' Federation, and said that they anticipated that the coal-owners would refuse to comply with the latest demands of the miners and thus cause all the pits in the country to be idle. Failing an easy surrender by the Government and the Coalowners' Association, the next step would be to put the machinery of the Triple Alliance of Labour into operation, but it was recognised that the opposition to this of the Secretary and many other officials of the National Union of Railwaymen would have to be contended with. If the control of the Triple Alliance was captured, and the mines, railways and transport of the country were held up, other industries would, it was pointed out necessarily stop.

In anticipation of this general strike the Bolshevists appointed numerous secret committees to make arrangements for the supply of fuel and food to the rebels and their families, and to withhold it from other sections of the community. It was stated that in the event of a big industrial dispute in London and the provinces the Metropolitan Police and large sections of the provincial police would refuse to move against the strikers. They would, in fact, assume a detached, passive attitude. One of the delegates said that the authorities, for their own purposes, had on several occasions encouraged the police to stand on one side and allow mob law to prevail, when the mob had been led by renegade labour leaders in the secret pay of the Government. The police were not blind to this, and after their recent agitation and strike had learned their lesson.

There was also a discussion with regard to the "capitalist Press" and it was urged that should certain conditions arise the revolutionaries should take steps to prevent publication by cutting off the power and light from newspaper offices, if the rebels were unable to obtain the co-operation of printing operatives. The Bolshevists claimed to have many sympathisers in the various departments of the Post Office, and it was implied that, through them, they were frequently able to tap official messages.

SOCIAL REVOLUTION INTENDED.

These people are attempting to keep secret all the details of their many plots, but for their own reasons they are not hiding their main object—namely, to bring about a social revolution. Any doubt regarding their amiable intentions is dispelled by the following note which is printed at the head of a copy of a revolutionary song, "The International," which was in possession of many people in the hall:—

A spectre haunts capitalist Europe the spectre of Bolshevism. . . . The red flag waves intermittently in Berlin. In Buda Pesth, and Vienna. It strains westward across our title-page. Ere long, perchance, it will float from the clock-tower at Westminster, and from the flag-staff at Windsor Castle. To the strains of "The International" as the movement passes ever westward the only flag that matters will be raised successively in Dublin, in New York, in San Francisco, and may be at no distant date in Tokyo and in Pekin, in Delhi, and in Teheran. The revolutionary movement initiated in Petrograd during November, 1917, will circle the world. "The Workers' International shall be the human race!"

These London Bolshevists have all the paraphernalia and methods of secret societies, and, in fact, they are in close alliance with every one of the anarchical secret societies in Europe. One of the counter-signs of one of the London Groups is to whistle a bar or two of a popular tune, which is understood to imply a revolutionary jargon.

A "mass meeting" was held the same night in the Memorial Hall, and two small gatherings were held downstairs. Arthur Macmanus, of the Clyde Workers, presided. He said that it was debts that counted now, and referred to the Socialism of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg as "taken from Red Russia," when a man near the platform shouted, "It is not Socialism. It is tyranny of the worst sort."

This led to considerable uproar, and

(Continued from column 6.)

Chairman had to use his bell vigorously to keep the stewards and many of the audience from laying hands on the interrupter. The Chairman appealed to the stewards to take their cue from him. Some time later the same man shouted out that "Ninety per cent. of the Russians thanked God for our help." Amid further commotion the chairman warned him that a third interruption would lead to his forcible ejection. The man declined to leave, and was ejected after interrupting again.

G. A. K. Lubani, an Indian member of the Industrial Workers of the World, spoke, amid cheers, against conscription, and Desmond Ryan spoke as a representative of the Socialist Party in Ireland.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst asked how many of them had cheered Wilson's League of Nations at the Albert Hall? (A voice, "None"). She did not trust them very much. (Laughter.) She did not somehow believe that Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were dead, but if they were it was better to die like them, for something worth while than to die in bed or, like Keir Hardie, of a broken heart.

William Paul, S.L.P., said that at the conference that day all sections of the working-class revolutionary movement were united for the first time.

The resolution drawn up at the afternoon's conference was then put and carried.

(Continued in column.

# MALADMINISTRATION IN DOHAD TALUKA.

## A REPLY TO THE GOVERNMENT PRESS NOTE.

## BY I. K. YAJNIK.

The Press Note issued by Government under provocation caused by my letter, while it does not demolish the statements which are meant to be contradicted, leaves grave and definite charges altogether untouched. Let us take the former first:

(1) The policy of suspension of land revenue in Dohad taluka has not been touched in my letter though hard cases of a few villages came to my notice. But Government have tried to meet my general sentence as regards "Officials giving rosy pictures of splendid crops of maizo" by priding themselves on their pseudo-generous policy of suspensions. It remains for Government yet to deny that there are officials in Dohad taluka who have strangled the timely development of Kata-Agawara works and who have put an embargo on gratuitous relief by submitting altogether delusive reports about the condition of most of the villages. Moreover Government's reply on this point is actuated by a serious blunder which unfortunately vitiates the whole of the Press Note and makes it altogether pointless. While the letter sought to be controverted dealt with the Dohad taluka proper and referred to Jalod only in the matter of rain figures. Government have, for reasons best known to themselves, lumped Jalod with Dohad as a petha subordinate to the latter. Now it may be asked if Jalod is subordinate to Dohad and in what way? Is the Mahalkari of Jalod subordinate to the Mamlatdar of Dohad? Is Jalod again always taken to be included in Dohad in any sphere of official vocabulary? One may therefore well be pardoned if he thinks that Government sought to magnify their meagre record of work in one taluka by including another separate, well-defined petha in it. Such ways carry their own refutation.

### Another Pointless Statement.

(2) The inclusion of works in Jalod makes the second statement completely pointless. But there is much more in it than can be gathered at first sight. I am yet prepared to state that there were only three such public works started in Dohad as are contemplated by the Famine Relief Code on the date of my letter and now on a fresh surety on the ground I have to state that there are four such works started in Dohad (Agawara, Pachwada, Chharchhoda and Dhamaida) and four others started in Jhalod (Moti-Handi, Sampoi-Varod, Pethapur and Tadna-Gola), I am aware that metal works are being conducted on the road between Chhapri and Mirakhedi, and on Jhalod-Kushalgarh road. Some minor irrigation works are being carried on as usual. Government may therefore be literally right in stating that "Eleven works" have been started, which however cannot all be put in the category of either public or village works contemplated by the Famine Code. Nor is the difference only technical. Firstly, these works are not like famine works open to all, who may choose to be employed there. Secondly, payments are made only on the completion of piece work assigned to a gang and no such wage scale as is mentioned in sections 73 and 75 of the Famine Code would be operative. To take a concrete instance, many persons employed on the Jhalod-Kushalgarh road, get barely three pice a day, according to the fanciful scale fixed by the local officers, while they would get anything between six and ten pice, if it were conducted according to the Code. Government would have therefore delivered a neater reply by giving the number of relief works—whether test works or regular famine works in Dohad and Jhalod talukas on the date of the letter.

Conscious of the fact that no regular village work had been started, Government could only say that "eight are tank works of the nature of village works." Perhaps laymen are not initiated into the mysteries of "the nature of village works. Examined however by the broad light of the Famine Code, none of the works conducted to-day in this area can be pronounced to be village works. None of them are managed directly by the Collector or his civil subordinates, not to speak of management by village committees. Nor are they so small and incapable of employing a large number of workers.

### Complete Evasion

(2) The third reply amounts to a complete evasion of the point sought to be met. To the charge, i.e., the works were not started (in Dohad) until the end of December or the beginning of January, Government replies that "test works had been started in another area as early as the middle of November, and had been converted into famine works on the 15th December. The date of opening test works and their conversion into famine works in Dohad taluka is quietly laid aside. Even in Jhalod where the first famine work is said to have been started on the 15th December, doles began to be actually given to dependents of workers as late as the third week of January.

(4) "The existence of famine" says the Press Note, in the Dohad taluka and the Jhalod petha has been formally declared by Government" apparently on or about the 15th February after the date of my letter. It remains true therefore that the Chharchhoda work was the only one ordered to be conducted as a famine work in the Dohad taluka proper, when I visited it, though doles had not begun to be given to dependents for want of necessary arrangements. Since then Agawada and Dhamaida tanks have also been opened as famine works, and yet I am informed on good authority that revenue officers have not yet begun actually to give doles to dependents in Dohad taluka on the authority of cards issued to labourers on the relief works for the last two or three weeks. Government further state that "On the regular relief works (public works) provision has been made for the relief of the dependants of the workers, but in the case of the village works dependents are not provided for as such. But those persons, who are not able to work, are put on the list for gratuitous relief." Government have not given us the exact number of relief works out of the colourless mass of eleven works opened in Dohad and Jhalod talukas, and as stated before no village works worth the name have yet been opened. The distinction is therefore idle and perhaps calculated to justify officials in not giving doles to dependents on works which are officially not considered public works. Besides the Press Note evidently contents itself by informing the public about the general orders that have been passed but does not deal with their actual breach in the Dohad taluka proper.

### Misleading Figures

My statement about gratuitous relief being given in only a dozen villages in Dohad taluka on the date of my letter has not been selected for a reply, but it is perhaps sought to be met by the statement that in the week ending the 8th February there were 1,023 persons in receipt of gratuitous relief. It would be fair to assume that the statement covered Dohad and Jhalod talukas, were it not for the fact that in a recent note published by Government, the same number was given for the whole of the Panchmahals. This may, however, be explained by supposing that no relief of this kind has yet begun to be given in the Godhra taluka, a sad commentary, indeed, on the administration of this backward district. Now these 1,023 persons would include dependents of workers and other destitutes receiving gratuitous relief in the Jhalod petha, and one may, therefore, wonder what number were thus relieved in the Dohad taluka proper. On the other hand we find 5,678 persons in receipt of gratuitous relief in Kaira and 5,667 in Ahmednagar, and even if we leave out Halol and Kalol talukas, which are better off, the figures for Panchmahals known to be perhaps the most backward and miserystricken district in the Bombay Presidency compared most unfavourably with those of Kaira and Ahmednagar.

A few figures from the splendid record of relief work in these two unfortunate talukas would help to estimate the work being done this year at its proper value. To correct a little inaccuracy in my first letter seven public works and fifteen village works had been started in the Dohad taluka before the end of February 1912, while the corresponding figures for the Jhalod taluka were 2 and 13, thus bringing the total of works in the area covered by the press note to 37. Village works were not euphimistically so-called as now and were all small tanks in the near vicinity of villages. As against this we have 11 works out of which 8 are said to be of the nature of the village works, but the exact number of the relief works regular famine works and test works —have not been given. There were 37,445 persons on relief in works in Panchmahals in January, 1912, as against which we have the miserable figure of 6,000. The number of persons gratuitously relieved towards the end of January 1912 was 17,838, while only 1,023 persons were thus relieved in the beginning of this month. The contrast is saddening and even leaving Halol and Kalol out of account it cannot be explained by the condition of the people who are in many respects worse of than in 1912.

### Things not explained.

Much ground has however been left uncovered by the Press Note. It has not been explained why the local officials insisted on metal breaking works being opened in preference to small or big earth works and why they made the first test so harsh and exacting. Non-payment of wages for 10 or 15 days and delay in measurement of work done by labourers were the source of greatest misery to workers in the Dohad taluka, and even to-day there are only a couple of works on which daily payments are made. On this point Government have chosen to remain silent. The typical story of the Kat.wara-Agawara work which constitutes the greatest indictment of the administration in Dohad taluka has been passed over. These omissions are however easily understood. The Secretariat, in its anxiety hastily to wipe out the slur on Government, caught hold of figures and general orders available to it and has chosen to fling them in the face of actual facts of day-to-day administration in a distant taluka. My letter and the state of things, which have been disclosed by it, drew Mr. N. M. Joshi of the Servants of India Society and Mr. Damodar Manajibhai to the affected area and I should not be guilty of any breach of confidence if I state that they generally agree with the main gist of my letter. The Superintending Engineer also went there to inspect the work during the week and the new Collector, who has recently taken charge of his office, is expected to be in Dohad very shortly. If they and other officers inquired very carefully into the grievances of the people and inspected official books and records at the different works and the local offices, they would learn far more of the maladministration in the Dohad taluka than I have been able to know or to relate.

### Two Facts to be dealt with.

To sum up, two facts have to be promptly dealt with by Government in these two talukas. Many more works, mostly village works in the nature of small tanks, require to be immediately started for giving employment to thousands of persons as near their homes as possible. Secondly, doles should be immediately and regularly given not only to the dependants of the workers but also to other destitutes who have no able-bodied adult to maintain them. I may venture to hope that, under the regime of the new collector, Government will be made fully conscious of the needs of the situation and will effectually and speedily meet them in a spirit of true generosity and high minded statesmanship.

# BOMBAY ROADS AGAIN!

## CITY FATHERS' INTEREST IN NEWSPAPERS.

## A LIVELY DEBATE.

**The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy presiding.**

The President read a letter from Government intimating that they had decided to re-appoint Mr. Monie, as Municipal Commissioner for a further period of three years. The President, expressing the satisfaction felt by the Corporation at Mr. Monie's re-appointment, said that Mr. Monie had conducted the Municipal administration with great vigour and efficiency.

### UTILISATION OF POWAI WATER.

Consideration was then given to the report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the proposals for utilising Powai water in such a way as to be of advantage to Salsette and to the city of Bombay. The house adopted the report without any discussion.

### ROAD REPAIRS.

Mr. S. S. Gangla moved:—

"That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the bad condition of the following roads and he be requested to report to the Corporation when they were repaired last and when they are likely to be taken up for repairs:—

Bapty Road.
Trimbak Parshram Street from Grant Road to Bapty Road.
Kamathipura Bazar Street.
Kamathipura Centre Street.
Kamathipura Streets Nos. 1 to 7 and Nos. 9 to 15."

Mr. Dhondy said that there was not a single road in Bombay which was not in a bad condition. He was of opinion that the Municipal Commissioner should take a round in the city with some members and see the condition of roads himself.

Mr. Haveliwala said there was no need of telling the Commissioner to go round the city for inspection of the roads. He (the Commissioner) might be doing it himself.

The resolution was put to the vote and carried.

### CORPORATORS AND NEWSPAPERS.

Dr. R. T. Nariman then moved:—

"That in the opinion of the Corporation it is very desirable that all facilities should be given to Councillors for being conversant with Municipal matters published in the newspapers and that with that object in view the Municipal Secretary be authorized to supply all the newspapers and journals received in the Corporation's Office, so far as they are available, to members who ask for them, in the order of the precedence of the request, it being understood that the daily papers should be sent out after office hours of the day of issue of such papers and that they should be returned the next day so far as possible before office hours and that the weeklies and other papers should be sent out three days after the receipt of the papers in the office to be returned within three days of issue."

Dr. Nariman said that his reason for bringing forward the proposition was that there had been lately a storm in the tea-pot at a meeting of the Standing Committee when a complaint had been made that English newspapers were being taken away by some members from the Municipal Office and that they were keeping them at their places for two or three days.

Mr. Wadia enquired why the papers should at all be taken away. He submitted that they ought not to be sent out of the Municipal Office.

Dr. R. T. Nariman asked permission of the house to withdraw his proposition as he said that the Municipal Secretary had given him an explanation with regard to the matter.

The permission was not granted.

Dr. Javle, seconding the proposition, said that he seconded the motion with a view to giving members an opportunity to discuss the subject. He refused to believe that members would take daily papers home. He thought that Municipal Councillors were able to subscribe to the dailies themselves He did not think it right that their Secretary should circulate newspapers among members.

Mr. M. B. Barbhaya advised the house that the former practice was to take out cuttings, from dailies, of the discussions that took place at the meetings of the Corporation and paste them on scrap-books for reference.

### MR. C. V. MEHTA'S AMENDMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, moving an amendment that all journals and periodicals be kept at the Municipal Office for reference, said that they should not turn the Municipal Office into a circulating library.

Mr. J. A. Wadia, seconding the amendment said that newspapers should not be allowed to go out of the Municipal Office.

Mr. H. P. Mody regretted that a petty matter like that should be discussed by them at such length.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir thought that there was a great demand for some scientific journals which the Corporation were purchasing and to get which the members were tumbling over one another. But he found that the whole trouble was over a couple of dailies which the Corporation were taking. He said that every member of the house should purchase dailies for himself if he took a real interest in the Municipal affairs. He thought that they should not pass any resolution on the subject.

### DR. SUKHIA'S VIEW.

Dr. Sukhia said that what belonged to the Corporation was the property of each individual member of the house also. (Laughter.) Every member did not purchase all the dailies in Bombay, and therefore he submitted that facilities should be given to a member who wanted to acquaint himself with any criticism which might appear in a paper which the member did not buy. Nothing would be lost, he said, by allowing members to take away papers outside office hours and before office hours.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said that a member could go to the Municipal Office and read the papers there.

Dr. Sukhia, continuing, said that he thought it to be a dog-in-the manger policy in not allowing members to make use of the papers when they were not wanted.

Mr. Dhondy reminded the house that they had taken over half an hour on the question. He thought it undignified on their part to discuss the question at all.

### A DANGEROUS PROPOSITION.

The Hon. Sir D. M. Petit said that he thought Dr. Sukhia's proposition—that the property belonging to the Corporation also belonged to individual members—was a dangerous one. A member told him that if that was legally a sound proposition, a Councillor might take away for his use the clock in the Municipal hall, or even the busts which they saw before them to adorn his hall. (Laughter.)

The Hon. Mr. Chunilal Mehta, then, asked for permission to withdraw his amendment. It was not granted.

### MR. J. B. PETIT'S SUGGESTION.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit moved a rider to Mr. Mehta's amendment to the effect that the dailies and weeklies should not be taken home by members, but that journals might be so issued after they had remained in office for 15 days.

The amendment which was moved by Mr. Jehangir B. Petit being put to the vote as a substantive proposition was carried.

### CO-ORDINATION AMONG MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENTS.

The following proposition standing in the name of Mr. R. S. Navalkar was then taken up and carried:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to report whether it is desirable to secure greater co-ordination among the various departments of the Municipality in the interest of public health and, if so, what suggestions he would like to make to attain that object."

# BLACK BILLS.

## TO-NIGHT'S PUBLIC MEETING IN BOMBAY.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay branches of the Home Rule League, a public meeting will be held to-night behind Elphinstone Mills, opposite Elphinstone Road Station, at 7 p.m. (S. T.) to protest against the Rowlatt Bills. The speakers will include Rao Bahadur, C. V. Vaidya, Mr. Horniman, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Dr. Savarkar, Mr. Gosawi and others.

### AN AKOLA PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

AKOLA, Feb. 27.

The local Congress Committee held a public meeting yesterday condemning the Rowlatt Bills as unnecessary, reactionary impolitic and un-British and criticised Government for introducing the Bills in spite of the united opposition of non-official Indian Members and congratulated those members on their combined action.

# CONGRESS DEPUTATION.

## PERSONNEL OF FIRST BATCH.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 27.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, President of the Congress Deputation Committee announces that the following gentlemen have agreed to form the first batch of deputation of the Congress and the League:

*United Provinces*:—The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, and the Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru.

*Bihar*:—The Hon. Mr. Syed Hasan Imam.

*Bengal*:—The Hon. Mr. B. Chakravarti, Mr. B. C. Pal, and the Hon. Mr. Fazlul Haq.

*Bombay*:—Mr. M. K. Gandhi, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel and Mr. N. C. Kelkar.

*Madras*:—Mr. V. P. Madhav Rao, C.I.E., the Hon. Mr. B. V. Narasimha Aiyer and Mr. George Joseph.

*Punjab*:—Lala Harkishen Lal and Mr. Fazl Hussain.

*Central Provinces and Berar*:—The Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde, and the Hon. Pandit B. N. Shukla.

# NAGPUR SWEEPERS ON STRIKE.

## THEIR DEMANDS.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 26.

About 800 sweepers attached to the Nagpur City Municipality have gone on strike to-day. Their demands are that their pays should be increased, they should get grain at cheaper rate and they should get grain compensation allowance from October last. Attempts of the authorities of the Municipality to persuade strikers to resume work by meeting some of their demands have failed. The strikers' attitude so far is orderly.

# SHORTAGE OF FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

## AN OFFER FROM DEWAS.

The President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation has received the following telegram from the Foreign Minister of Dewas State (Junior) in Central India:—

"Dewas State (junior) can supply Bombay about six thousand Bengal maunds Malvi white wheat, and fifteen thousand Bengal maunds 'juvar,' if required. Delivery free, or at Bombay. Please wire or quotations or reply."

The telegram has been forwarded to the Controller for disposal.

# ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

## INCIDENT AT GREEN'S.

## STORY OF A MIDNIGHT CHASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday Mr. A. H. S. Aston heard the case in which Mr H. R. Billimoria charged Mr. A. B. Chothia with defamation. Mr. J. B. Patel, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. H. B. Spencer, pleaders, appeared for the respondent.

The complainant, Mr. Billimoria, further cross-examined by Mr. Nariman, said many of the gentlemen, who were present at Green's Restaurant at the time of the incident were drunkards, men of little repute and frequenters of night clubs. There was a little difference between witness and Davies. He did not tell J. Clarke to come and give evidence and that he would make it worth his while. It was not true that witness approached W. A. Hycoop to give evidence on witness' behalf and that he would make it worth his while. N. M. Karani who was in the Port Trust promised to help witness as he was a Parsi, although witness did not know him personally. Witness also sold race horses along with jewells; his place of business was his residence at Napean Sea Road; he kept no books of account, although he had a press-copy book. He did not keep proper accounts, and he had never paid income-tax. He had been to the Taj thrice after the assault on business. A passenger had been refused permission, to take the witness to dinner at the Taj, by the Hotel authorities. He was not in the habit of standing near the lift and staring at the ladies. That was only an excuse for keeping him out of the Taj. It was not true that witness' sister, who was the Secretary of the Gymkhana, had been asked not to take witness to the Ladies' Gymkhana. He had not entered the Gymkhana for nearly two years; he might have entered it. There was absolutely no complaint against witness in the Gymkhana.

Re-examined by Mr. Patel witness said he was taken to the Taj and there bullied by General Obaidullakhan. The latter said he was the friend of the Viceroy and the Governor and that if witness had the audacity to sue him he would be turned out of the hotel. He had won his case in the High Court against the Nawab for his brokerage. He intended filing a suit against the Taj for keeping him out of the Hotel. It was false that Belgaumwalla caused a row in the tramcar about a ten rupee note change.

Mr. Shapurji Munchershaw Chothia, in reply to Mr. Nariman, said the accused had absolutely refused to give an apology. Accused said to him that if the complainant played any tricks he would come into trouble.

### MR. A. H. BREWIN'S STORY.

Alfred Hope Brewin examined by Mr. Nariman, said he knew the complainant by sight. The first time he saw the accused about two years ago the complainant was loitering about when witness was sitting at the Watson's Hotel with a lady taking tea.

Mr. Patel objected to this evidence going in.

The Court, however, allowed the evidence to go in.

Continuing, witness said he glared at the complainant, at Watson's Hotel when the latter approached him and asked him whether he belonged to Bandman's Company. On witness saying "no", complainant offered a drink, which he, however, refused. The complainant then cleared away.

Fourteen days after this, witness was walking near the Museum, when he saw the complainant following a European lady and the latter seemed to be in a frantic hurry. On seeing this witness gave chase, but the complainant rushed up Sassoon's staircase, and although he waited there for 15 minutes the latter did not come down. He, however, saw the complainant on the landing and he called him "a cur" and that if he came down he would break every bone in his body, but the complainant did not come down. Witness reported the matter to the Commissioner of Police Mr. S. M. Edwardes, and inserted a para in his paper "Briton", on December 12, 1916.

### WITNESS CROSS-EXAMINED.

Cross-examined by Mr. Patel, witness said he saw the lady in a great hurry nearer than twenty paces from him. At one time complainant went right up to the lady, and from the movements of his lips he saw the complainant accosting the lady. Witness admitted there were European prostitutes going about at night, but he did not think the woman was a prostitute, as in that case she would not have run away from the complainant. The lady did not ask the witness' help, and he did not go up the stairs because he did not want to intrude into other people's house. The Commissioner of Police said he would see into the matter and he left him to do his duty. There might have been people at Cornaglia's at that time. He had made wild imputations against only one party. There was a defamation case brought against him by Mr. Horniman. The Magistrate sentenced the witness to seven weeks' imprisonment. The witness did go to the Commissioner of Police.

The case was then adjourned to 1 p.m. Monday next (March 3.).

# TEA FOR HOME CONSUMTION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

The Food Controller has informed the Tea Commissioner that private parcels of tea may now be shipped or posted home for private consumption.

A Rangoon message says:—

Three prisoners escaped from the Mandalay jail on Saturday night. They were inmates of the hospital. They made a hole in the floor to the dispensary and getting into the yard scaled the wall. Fort Dufferin, in which the jail is situated was surrounded on an alarm being given but they had evidently escaped, and they could not be found.

# WESTERN INDIA TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

## MIXED DOUBLES FINAL

## IRWIN AND MRS. REYNOLDS WIN.

The final contest in Mixed Doubles of the Western India Tennis Tournament was decided yesterday in favour of Irwin and Mrs. Reynolds against England and Mrs. Norie. The match began at 4-45 p.m., and from the very outset the chances were seen to be advantageous to the winners. It was not a very tough fight that was witnessed, England and Mrs. Norie having by no means come up to the mark. On the other hand Irwin and Mrs. Reynolds played an excellent game, the former missing but very few balls and the latter showing considerable vigour and precision. The first set was easily scored by them for 6—1. They won the first three games of that set very quickly, their task considerably relieved by the blunders of their opponents. England, however, tried some very delicate balls successfully, while his partner who usually is far too good for a lady player also placed some balls neatly. But the besetting sin of her play throughout was that she kept Mrs. Reynolds' balls monotonously to her and after the first few returns invariably raised the ball to be irretrievably smashed by Irwin, England standing and gazing, all the while. England himself missed very many acute points and seemed to possess little control over his racket yesterday. Irwin played steady, served well and smashed effectively. He also had the presence of mind to secure a few points by gently placing the ball or dropping it finely. In the whole of the first set England and Mrs. Norie who were especially unlucky secured but one game.

The second set also began and continued far ominously for them. The first games were taken by their opponents without any great trouble. The match was thus all-nigh finished against them when by plucky play England and his partner saved themselves from being beaten too ignominiously. They took the next four games consecutively and during this time there were many exciting moments. There seemed to be endless discussion in the ninth game and England's chance came and went a number of times. The interest of the spectators was kept up at a high pitch until he took the game and the score stood at 5—4. Irwin and partner leading. The next game also provided a good deal of interest as the point fluctuated from deuce to vantage striker, then to deuce and vantage server and so on. Both England and Mrs. Norie strained themselves and played carefully. Had England at the last point only been more steady the set would have been his, but as it happened otherwise, England returning a harmless service into the net and thus lost the game, the set and the final match of the tournament.

The most brilliant point in the whole of this match was the lovely rally which ensued in the sixt hgame of the second set when England displayed his skill by a delicate cross placing to the left of Irwin who hit it into the net.

### RESULT.

The following is the detailed result of yesterday's match:—

MIXED DOUBLES.

W. Irwin and Mrs. Reynolds beat England and Mrs. Norie 6—1, 6—4.

### TO-DAY'S GAMES.

The following match will be played to-day at 5 p.m.

SINGLES FINAL.

Major Rendall v. Z. Shimidzu.

DOUBLES FINAL.

The final of Gentlemen's Doubles will be played to-morrow at 5 p.m. between R. D. England and Cheetham v. Major Rendall and W. Irwin.

The Committee of Management have made the following arrangements in regard to the finals of Singles and Doubles matches:—

It has been arranged that the Finals of the Gentlemen's Singles and Gentlemen's Doubles shall be the best of 5 sets. For all the Finals the accommodation in the large stand to the west of the centre court will be reserved for season ticket holders, competitors and members of the Bombay Gymkhana. Day ticket holders and those who arrive after the big stand is full, will be accommodated in the smaller stand to the east side of the centre court. The cost of day tickets for the finals is Rs. 2. Her Excellency Lady Lloyd will give away the prizes after the conclusion of play on Saturday afternoon.

### DEATH OF PROF. LIMAYE.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Feb. 28.

Mr. H. G. Limaye, Professor of History in the Fergusson College, died suddenly to-night at eight of heart failure. He was a prominent member of the Deccan Education Society and his loss is deeply mourned.

### STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

(Associated Press.)

The following is the result of the allotment of sterling telegraphic transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London of £1,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday the 27th February, 1919:—

Total amount of tenders received—Calcutta £85,000, Bombay £20,000, Total £105,000.

Total amount accepted—Calcutta £85,000, Bombay 20,000, Total 105,000.

All deferreds.

The marriage took place on Thursday morning at Poona of Bai Kashibai Gokhale, the only daughter of the late Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale with Mr. S. B. Dhavle, I.C.S., (of Behar and Orissa), District and Sessions Judge of Darbhanga.

# TILAK V. CHIROL.

## OPENING OF THE CASE

## SIR JOHN SIMON'S ADDRESS.

*(From "The Times" of Jan. 30).*

Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak brought this action before Mr. Justice Darling and a special jury to-day for damages for libel and for an injunction to restrain publication of the words complained of. The defendants are Sir Valentine Chirol and Messrs. Macmillan and Co. (Limited), the publishers. The defendants plead truth and privilege. The statements alleged to be libellous are in a book called "Indian Unrest," which is a revised reprint of articles by Sir Valentine Chirol in "The Times."

Sir John Simon, K. C., and Mr. E. F. Spence appeared for the plaintiff; and Sir Edward Carson, K. C., Sir Ellis Hume-Williams, K. C., and Mr. Eustace Hills for the defendants.

Sir John Simon, in opening the case, said that the libels were contained in a book entitled "Indian Unrest", which was a revised and enlarged reprint of articles from "The Times." The articles were written by Sir Valentine Chirol and the book was published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. Mr. Tilak, he said, was a Brahmin, a member of the class belonging to the great Hindu community which had played a great part in the history of India. He was 62 years of age when he was—when one considered how rapidly natives of India matured—an old man. He was what unkind persons called an agitator, or what people who were more sympathetic called by some other name. He had taken a great interest for many years in Indian public affairs and public work. He had been a schoolmaster and he had acquired a great knowledge and had collected many facts concerning native education. He was responsible very largely for founding and conducting a great college in India for facilitating the study among the native youths of those arts and sciences in which Western civilisation excelled.

### THE GREAT PLAGUE.

At the time of the great plague Mr. Tilak stuck by his post after many other people had fled, and he visited the sick from house to house. For a long time past there had been grave concern and anxiety about the future development of India. Claims had been put forward that the natives should take a part in the government of the country, and the latest action of the Imperial Government, through the Secretary of State, Mr. Montagu, was in the direction of placing natives in a position of much greater authority and responsibility than they had hitherto occupied.

The libels of which the plaintiff complains may be classified under six heads. The first "The Cow Protection Society"; the second "The Gymnastic Society"; the third "The Black Mail Libel"; the fourth "The Tai Maharaj"; the fifth "The Rand and Ayerst"; the sixth "The Jackson."

### "THE COW PROTECTION SOCIETY."

Dealing with each of these in sequence Sir John Simon, after pointing out that among the Hindus the cow was a sacred animal, quoted from the statement of claim the following passage which appeared in the book "Indian Unrest":—

In 1893 some riots of a more severe character than usual gave Tilak an opportunity of broadening the new movement by enlisting in its support the old anti-Mahomedan feeling of the people. . . He started an organisation known as the "Anti-Cow-Killing Society," which was intended and regarded as a direct provocation to the Mahomedans, who, like ourselves, think it no sacrilege to eat beef. In vain did liberal Hindus appeal to him to desist from these inflammatory methods. . .

Sir John Simon contended that it was a complete libel to say that cow protection societies were started as a direct provocation to the Mahomedans. It might be thought a very trivial thing by some people that Hindus should bother themselves whether cows were killed or not, but it was necessary to approach the matter from the point of view that there was among Hindus a long and deep conviction that to kill a cow was one of the greatest acts of sacrilege that could be imagined. Mahomedans regarded the cow as we in this country regarded it. They ate beef, but no Mahomedan sentiment was insulted if people refrained from killing cows.

### THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

In 1893 riots began in Bombay, where some Mahomedans rushed out of a temple and beat the Hindus with sticks.

Mr. Justice Darling.—If you are going to investigate how those riots began and what was the provocation I am afraid that this case will not be a short one.

Sir Edward Carson.—Are you going to call evidence?

Sir John Simon said that he was going to refer to a report on the subject. Mr. Tilak denied that he started the Cow Protection Society; he denied that it had anything to do with provoking Mahomedans or with starting the Bombay riots. The defendants based their justification on a large number of extracts. Mr. Tilak was associated with Indian newspapers—two in particular. One of these was in the vernacular and was called "Kesari"—which meant "the lion, or King of Beasts."

Sir Edward Carson.—Just, my Lord, like John Bull. (Laughter.)

Mr. Justice Darling.—I hope that it is not established yet that John Bull is the King of Beasts. (Laughter.)

Sir John Simon, continuing, said that the other newspaper—the "Maharatta"—was printed in English.

Mr. Justice Darling pointed out that Sir John Simon had not yet told the jury anything about Sir Valentine Chirol.

Sir John Simon said that he could only say at this stage that he understood Sir Valentine Chirol to be a distinguished contributor to "The Times." As to his knowledge of India they would hear more, no doubt, when Sir Valentine Chirol went into the witness-box.

Sir John Simon then read from the extracts that had been put in, and contended that the Bombay Government, after inquiry, declined to accept the view that the cow protection societies were the cause of the outbreaks.

### THE GYMNASTIC SOCIETIES.

As to the next libel charged, counsel read from the statement of claim the following passage in "Indian Unrest":—

With the help of the brothers Natu, who were the recognised leaders of Hindu orthodoxy, he (meaning the plaintiff) carried his propaganda into the schools and colleges in the teeth of the Moderate Party, and proclaiming that unless they learned to employ force the Hindus must expect to be impotent witnesses of the gradual downfall of all their ancestral institutions, he proceeded to organise gymnastic societies in which physical training and the use of more or less primitive weapons were taught in order to develop the martial instincts of the rising generation.

### TAKING TEA WITH A CHRISTIAN.

The statement that Mr. Tilak did anything to help the brothers Natu, was wholly untrue. These two men had made themselves objectionable to the authorities and were deported. They had as a fact taken proceedings against Mr. Tilak in what resembled an Ecclesiastical Court for taking tea with a Christian.

Sir John Simon next read at some length from the extracts and referred to the interest which Mr. Tilak had taken in the traditions of Ganesh, a popular Hindu deity, and the historical character of Shivaji, who existed at the time when Cromwell was cutting off the head of Charles I. Just as young men at the universities here occasionally discussed whether the execution of Charles I. was justified, so people in India still discussed whether Shivaji was justified in killing Afzul Khan, the Mohamedan leader. In the view of a jury in India Mr. Tilak did go too far and was guilty of sedition in some things that he said and some things that were written to his newspapers in 1897. To accuse him, however, of having started gymnastic societies for the purpose alleged was a charge entirely without foundation.

Passing to the third of the alleged libels Sir John Simon read the following passage from the book:—

He (meaning the plaintiff) must have had a considerable command of funds for the purpose of his propaganda, and though he doubtless had not a few willing and generous supporters, many subscribed from fear of the lash which he knew how to apply through the Press to the tepid and the recalcitrant, just as his gymnastic societies sometimes resolved themselves into juvenile bands of dacoities to swell the coffers of "Swaraj."

There was not a syllable of justification for the libel. He (counsel) had searched the particulars of justification without finding a word to justify the libel. The two statements of which the libel consisted were wholly unjustified. If he had found any justification he would put it to the jury without waiting for Sir Edward Carson to do so.

### THE FOURTH "LIBEL."

The fourth libel charged:—"The Tai Maharaj"—consisted in the following passage from "Indian Unrest":—

For three or four years the Tai Maharaj case, in which, as executor of one of his friends, Shri Baba Maharaj, a Sirdar of Poona, Tilak was attacked by the widow and indicted on charges of forgery, perjury and corruption, absorbed a great deal of his time, but, after long and wearisome proceedings, the earlier stages of the case ended in a judgment in his favour, which was greeted as another triumph for him; and not unnaturally, though, as recent developments have shown, quite prematurely, won him much sympathy, even amongst those who were politically opposed to him.

The Tai Maharaj case came up once more in September on the appellate side of the Bombay High Court on appeal against the decision of the Lower Court. It was contended on behalf of Tai Maharaj, the widow, that her adoption of one Jagganath was invalid owing to the undue influence brought to bear upon her at the time by Tilak and one of his friends and political associates, Mr. G. S. Khaparde, who were executors under the will of her husband, Shri Baba Maharaj. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in the course of his judgment reversing the decisions of the Lower Courts, said that on the one hand they had a young, inexperienced widow, with a right of ownership, but ignorant of the right, and led to believe that she was legally subject to the control of the executors of her husband's will as regarding the management of the estate which she had by law inherited from her son, prevented from going to Kolhapur even to attend a marriage in a family of relations, and anxious to adopt a boy from Kolhapur as far as possible.

On the other hand, they had two men of influence learned in the law (meaning the plaintiff and the said Khaparde) taking her to an out-of-the-way place ostensibly for the selection of a boy, and then, as it were, hustling her there by representing that everything was within their discretion, and thereby forcing her to adopt their nominee. In these circumstances they came to the conclusion that the adoption was not valid, because it was brought about by means of undue influence exercised over Tai Maharaj by both Tilak and Khaparde.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar is a Hindu Judge of the highest reputation, and the effect of this judgment is extremely damaging to Tilak's private reputation as a man of honour, or even of common honesty.

This incident, said Sir John Simon, was troublesome. He could scarcely believe that Sir Valentine Chirol understood the meaning of his words. The Tai Maharaj case was litigated in India, and concerned a fundamental idea of the Hindu law—that a man should not die without an heir. The adoption of a son was a very important matter and involved an elaborate ceremony.

Tai Maharaj (for whom Mr. Tilak was trustee), a widow of 16 years of age adopted a male child, who in fact was older than the adopting mother, and other facts in the case combined to make a romantic case for the Indian Courts. One incident in the proceedings was against Mr. Tilak, and in the final Court—the Privy Council—Mr. Tilak was completely exonerated. He was also prosecuted for perjury and was convicted and on appeal the conviction was quashed and the sentence was set aside. Sir Valentine Chirol's book was published in 1910, and at that time Mr. Tilak had been acquitted of the criminal charges against him. Sir Valentine Chirol entirely misunderstood the whole matter, and he (counsel) could only suppose that his statements were made ignorantly or maliciously. There was no justification for the libel which had been drawn from the book on political unrest, and on the character of Mr. Tilak's honesty and conduct. The jury had nothing whatever to do.

### THE FIFTH PASSAGE IN THE BOOK.

The fifth alleged libel referred to the Rand and Ayerest murderers, on which the following passage appeared in the book:—

What Tilak could do by secret agitation and by a rapid campaign in the Press to raise popular resentment to a white heat he did. . . The inevitable consequences ensued. On June 27, 1897, on their way back from an official reception in celebration of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, Mr. Rand, an Indian civilian, who was President of the Poona Plague Committee, and Lieutenant Ayerest of the Commissariat Department, were shot down by Damodhar Chapekar, a young Chitpavan Brahmana, on the Ganeshkind road. No direct connexion has been established between the crime and Tilak.

### THE MURDER OF MR. JACKSON.

The sixth libel charged was in the following passage from the book with reference to the murder of a Mr. Jackson:

In reply to the magistrate, who asked him why he committed the murder, Kanhere said:—"I read of many instances of oppression in the "Kesari," the "Bashiramat" and the "Kal," and other newspapers. I think that by killing sahiba (Englishmen) we people can get justice. I never got injustice myself, nor did any one I know of. I now regret killing Mr. Jackson. I killed a good man carelessly."

Can anything be much more eloquent and convincing than the terrible pathos of this confession? The three papers named by Kanhere were Tilak's organs. It was no personal experience or knowledge of his own that had driven Kanhere to his frenzied deed, but the slow, persistent poison dropped into his ear by the Tilak Press. Though it was Kanhere's hand that struck down "a good man carelessly," was not Tilak rather than Kanhere the real author of the murder? It was merely the story of the Poona murders of 1897 over again.

Sir John Simon then dealt with the passages quoted, and drew attention to the words "No direct connexion has been established between the crime and Tilak" in the passage relating to the Rand and Ayerst murders. He said that the plaintiff complained of these words. There were two public servants murdered. "No direct connexion has been established between the crime and Mr. Tilak." What did that mean? It did not lie upon Mr. Tilak to disprove the connexion; it rested upon Sir Valentine Chirol to prove that connexion. Mr. Tilak had been convicted of sedition; Poona must have been agitated and in unrest; but there was no [illegible] for relying upon such matters for justifying for writing such things.

Sir John Simon [illegible] documents to show the attitude of the plaintiff towards the Government measures dealing with the suppression and prevention of the plague, which at that time was spreading in the district.

### PLAGUE OF 1897.

Sir John Simon, continuing, said that when in 1897 bubonic plague broke out in Poona Mr. Tilak in the "Kesari" not only explained the nature of the disease, but in a most public-spirited manner remained at Poona throughout the epidemic, organising preventive measures himself and assisting the work of the authorities. The appointment of Mr. Rand as President of the Plague Committee was in fact welcomed by Mr. Tilak in express terms, though later some criticisms were passed on the methods of the Plague Committee; it was said that the house to house searches were carried out without regard to native susceptibilities. Complaints of that kind multiplied.

Counsel read a number of articles and letters which were published in Mr. Tilak's newspaper, in which special objection was taken to the employment of soldiers to carry out sanitary measures and charges of brutality and theft were made. Mr. Rand, it was complained, heard deputations, but would give no redress, and it was contended further that his rigour was the less justifiable inasmuch as there was ground for doubting whether his anti-plague measures were in accord with the best sanitary science.

Sir John Simon then read one of the articles because of which Mr. Tilak was prosecuted and he pointed out that although the article was published before the murder of Mr. Rand, Mr. Tilak was not charged with complicity in the murder, but only with sedition.

The article, Counsel said, gave a descriptive report of a local commemoration of Shivaji the slayer of Afzul Khan, an occasion perhaps comparable to the decoration of King Charles I.'s statue on January 31.

Mr. Justice Darling.—With this difference, that in the case of King Charles people are commemorating the person whose head was cut off, not the person who cut it off.

Sir John Simon.—I agree. Perhaps it would be more accurate to compare it to those enthusiastic celebrations of Cromwell's memory in some parts of the United Kingdom. (Laughter.)

Sir Edward Carson.—Does my learned friend mean to institute any comparison between the natives of this country and those of India?

Sir John Simon.—No no. There is a point beyond which all analogies break down. (Laughter.)

Sir John Simon went on to read extracts which dealt with various historical papers on Shivaji which were read at the festival and in which incidentally the morality of Shivaji's action was discussed. Mr. Tilak in his own speech on that occasion after referring at the outset to these discussions and their justification of Shivaji was careful to add the important words, "But the laws which bind society together are for common men like you and me."

Sir John Simon had not concluded his opening address when the Court adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Downer and Johnson; Messrs. Soames, Edwards and Jones.

# THE BLACK BILLS.

## PETITION TO PARLIAMENT.

## MADRAS' WARNING TO GOVERNMENT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 26.

The Mandras Anti-Rowlatt Bills Executive Committee, in pursuance of the resolutions passed at a public meeting of the Madras citizens held on Sunday last, have prepared and are circulating for signature a petition to Parliament regarding the Rowlatt Bills. The Committee have requested that similar steps may be taken in other parts of India and that cables may be sent to England informing the fact of the preparation and submission of such influentially signed petitions to His Majesty's Government and to friends in Parliament. The petition sets out: "Indian subjects of His Majesty in British India are now on the eve of imminent danger threatening their fundamental liberties and rights of person and property which your Honourable House have established and maintained in India and other parts of the British Empire. The Executive Government of India are now enacting two coercion bills into law, viz., Indian Criminal Law Amendment Bill and Indian Criminal Law Emergency Powers Bill, through the Legislative Council which is neither representative of nor responsible to the people of this country and in the teeth of practically unanimous opposition of all elected Indian members of the Legislative Council. They say but the bare truth when they state that the whole of India, at least the whole of thinking India, is opposed to these bills. The Law Member of the Government of India quite admitted this in his speech before the Council and we therefore exceedingly regret that the Government should yet persist in this course of legislation." The petition then sets out the objections to the passing of these measures. They are briefly that the Bills take away the fundamental rights of British citizens, that they affect the unwritten laws and constitution of the United Kingdom, whereon depends all allegiance to the Crown of his Majesty's Indian subjects, and as such are beyond the competence of the Indian Legislative Council, defined by the enactments of the Honourable House, that they will greatly prejudice the successful working of any scheme of reforms which may be introduced in this country in fulfilment of the policy of granting responsible government to India and that they will provoke sullen feeling of resentment in the country adverse to smooth administration. The passing of these bills in the opinion of petitioners will so outrage the national self-respect of Indian people that they will be inevitably led to a frame of mind which would refuse to co-operate in the working of these laws. The petitioners also state that they feel it their duty to state, in the improbable contingency of the Government not heeding their warnings, that they shall be reluctantly compelled to lead a constitutional agitation against these bills in order that the Government may see the futility and danger of enacting a law having no sanction in the public opinion. They are anxious that the Government of India, or in the alternative, His Majesty's Government, should intervene at once and stop further progress of these bills. The petitioners appeal to the House, as the guardians of the rights of His Majesty's subjects, to draw the attention of His Majesty's Government to this matter and bring pressure to bear on them in order that the people of this country and the empire may be saved from the disastrous consequences which are certain to ensue from the enactments of these bills. They pray the House to take such immediate action as seem fit and as will lead to the withdrawal of the said piece of subordinate legislation which are in derogation of the rights of British citizenship guaranteed by the Honourable House, or as will render the legislation, if already passed, void and of no effect.

## THE BLACK BILLS.

### GHATKOPER'S PROTEST.

The following resolutions were passed at a public meeting of the Residents of Ghatkoper and Kirol held under the auspices of the Ghatkoper-Kirol Residents' Association on Sunday morning, with Mr Kanjee Khataow, president of the Association, in the chair:—

That this meeting earnestly requests the Chairman of the Ghatkoper-Kirol Municipality to move his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-in-Council, to increase the number of seats in the Ghatkoper-Kirol Municipality from 8 to 15, and to extend to the Municipality the electoral franchise of two-thirds elected majority, with powers to have an elected president and also to extend the electoral franchise to all the residents of Ghatkoper and Kirol paying an annual rent of Rs. 100 or above, in addition to the existing qualifications of the voters.

That this meeting of the Ghatkoper-Kirol Residents unanimously record their emphatic protest against the Criminal Law Amendment Bill and the Criminal Emergency Powers Bill, as being retrogade in their nature, repugnant to the fundamental ideas of the administration of Law and Justice and subversive of the liberties of the people and suggest to the immediate abandonment of both these Bills.

That this meeting of the Ghatkoper-Kirol Residents further records their strong admiration at the noble and heroic stand taken up by the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council against the said Bills and requests them to persist in their attitude as representing the true sense and spirit of the Indian Public opinion regarding the Bills.

The Chairman was authorized to send by wire copies or extracts from the second resolution to his Excellency the Governor General-in-Council and to the official members of the Imperial Legislative Council and members of the Select Committee.

### PROTEST AGAINST EXCESS PROFITS TAX BILL.

That this meeting of the Ghatkoper and Kirol Residents enter their protest against the Excess Profits Duty Bill and authorizes the President of this meeting to move H. E. the Governor-General-in-Council to abandon the project of the Bill as being inopportune during the existing hard times and the incidence thereof, being quite out of time and place.

That this meeting strongly protests against the site for Police Lines selected at Ghatkoper and requests the Governor-in-Council, Bombay, to abandon the said site for the reasons stated in the plot owners' petition dated the 23rd ultimo.

## PARSIS AND THE ROWLATT BILLS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The memorable meeting of Sunday evening to protest against the Rowlatt Bills constitutes a remarkable phase in the public life of Bombay. I am sure our Hindu and Mohamedan friends will not grudge a tribute to the gallant stand that the Parsi leaders made on the occasion. Parsis, Hindus and Mohamedans vied with each other in their opposition to these outrageous Bills.

I was recently almost despairing that we would soon witness a political downfall of the Parsis if they kept away from politics but thank God their patriotism has prevailed over the petty jealousies of party strifes. The spirit of Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji and Sir Pherozshaw is not dead amongst them. I am now proud to be a Parsi. Let us consummate the union which has so well begun.

As to Sir Dinshaw Petit's leadership there can be no two opinions. He has never faltered in his allegiance to the people's cause.

As to Mr. H. P. Modi great credit is due to him for initiating the movement to hold this meeting and our best thanks are due to Mr. J. B. Petit and Mr. Cawasji Jehangir for their wholehearted support.

As Mr. Horniman remarked, it was a miracle to see the foes of yesterday meet and cooperate as friends of to-day. It marks an advanced stage of public life and makes personal predilections subservient to the common cause. Besides blood is thicker than water, for after all we are all Indians born and nurtured in the same soil. This augurs well for the motherland.

Let us forget the past and work in harmony for the future. Our country's call is a sacred one. Let us respond to it sincerely and wholeheartedly.

Might I suggest that mass meetings should be held in some maidan by erecting about 10 platforms on which different speakers will address under different chairmen.

Lastly I wish to thank Heaven for giving us a Horniman and a "Bombay Chronicle." I wonder where should we have been without them.—Yours, etc.

LEX.

## THE COUNTRY'S HONOUR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please publish the following few lines in your people's Paper?

The Rowlatt Bills are on their way to the Statute Book. Very little time is now left for the people to make any attempts to get the Bills thrown out. I should like to suggest that the elected and the nominated Indian members, should submit their resignations in a body to H. E. the Governor-General in Council in order that they should not, in the least be held responsible for the passing of the Bills. Such a step may seem to savour of extremism but, that, I think, is the only course, compatible with the self-respect of the members. All ideas about the disrespect of the Governor-General in Council should for the time being at least be given up, when the country's honour is at stake! In upholding the honour of one's country, one need not be very particular about the ideas of respect and disrespect for others. No nation should be respectful towards others, at the expense of its honour and safety.—Yours, etc.,

RAMADAS.

Kalyan.

## QUALITIES-GOOD OR BAD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since the appeal made by the Hon. Mr. Jinnah to study these Black Bills, and to form individual opinion, I have been trying my utmost to find out the reasons for introducing these repressive legislations in spite of solid opposition from the non-official members and people at large, but so far my poor brain has not been able to find more cogent reasons than the following extract from a book "A Vision of India" by Sydney Low, special correspondent of the "Standard," who accompanied the Prince and Princess of Wales during their tour through the Empire of India:—

"The peoples of India are, generally speaking, a docile and a peaceable folk. The great majority of them are easily taught to abstain from strife and bloodshed. They do not like killing man or other animals even in self-defence or for food. Most of them are habitual vegetarians; many are forbidden by their religion to take life under any circumstances. Though Buddhism was driven out of the Peninsula by the Brahmins, it left its impress upon the dominant sect in a theoretical aversion from violence of all kinds. The "mild Hindu" is not a mere figment of the imagination. The Hindu, when excited, can become wild rather mild. He will endure oppression or endeavour to counter it by subtlety and craft, rather than resent it openly. His tendency is to obey authority, even when wrongly exercised. In fact he is highly governable person. If it were not so, our task would be difficult to the verge of impossibility. . . ."

Are these qualities bad in the eyes of the bureaucrat? Isn't it time to leave off treating us like children?—Yours, etc.

# FIRE AT BANDRA.

## AMAZING LACK OF FIRE APPLIANCES.

(From a Correspondent.)

On February 26, at noon a fire broke out in the most thickly populated district of Bandra, namely, the Bazaar District. There is a large "oart," facing the Colwad Creeks, belonging to one Mr. V. B. DeMonte, and leased to a Bania. In this "oart" there were several huts, built mostly of inflammable materials and tenanted by Kathiawari coolies and other very poor people. These huts have also a milch cattle stable amidst them as also a depot for heterogeneous stocks of timber, firewood, tiles, etc. All around and quite contignous to this "oart" stand several pukka built chawls which are densely peopled. But for the time—for, it was bright noon day—and other favourable circumstances—Bandra, must have witnessed a conflagration of appalling proportions, and tragic consequences.

As soon as the fire was discerned, there was promptly on the spot a large body of willing volunteers from the neighbourhood and these reinforced by a plucky party of native policemen under Inspector Buldwin and Sub-Inspector Daniel, with buckets and other handy utensils, quickly availed themselves of the little water that could be got from the Harroon Chawl and other houses around to keep down the fire, there being at this time, and for a long time after, not a ghost of a Municipal City Father or any other magnate of the municipal executive present. Messages were sent for the Municipal Engineer, but it could not be ascertained as to what had become of him; no better trace also could be had of the Water Inspector, and when a Christian belonging to the Water Department came followed by a Municipal labourer carrying a grimy coil of antiquated hose, their futile and farcical efforts to turn even a jet of water in the right direction elicited more jeers than cheers.

Luckily just as the gallant band, combatting the fire, were succeeding in keeping the flames down and within certain bounds, thereby safeguarding the adjoining properties, the Bombay fire brigade men with their fire engines arrived and within a short time the fire was completely extinguished.

There was fortunately no loss of human life. A constable however, had his coat burnt and one goat was almost reduced to cinders.

### CHIEF OFFICER ON THE SCENE.

The Chief Officer of the Bandra Municipality, just as all the trouble was subsiding came to view the fire followed by some Municipal hamals in pompous crimson scarfs. A group of men who were resting after having done yeomen's service at the fire esclaimed, in a subdued voice, "Here come the Bajiraos of the Municipality". Of course the chief came, saw and as there was nothing to conquer went away as fully satisfied as if the conquest was due to himself.

Even the merest child could see the ridiculous helplessness of the Municipality to be of any use in such grave emergency. The damages have not yet been estimated nor the cause of fire ascertained.

Recently a correspondent pointed out in these columns the farcical part the Municipality had played at another fire which occurred some time ago at Bandra. When the police applied for assistance to the Engineering Office of the Municipality, he was told by a stoically indifferent official that there was a fire hose, but it was in a *"fallen state"* (thread bare) condition!

In this very "oart" there have been previously three such fires, so perhaps the Municipality think a prescriptive right has been obtained by the owner for having many more without Municipal protection.

## WANTED FIRE ENGINE FOR BANDRA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Would not the Bandra Municipality rouse itself from its slumber and provide a "fire engine" to save the lives and property of the residents of Bandra? A fire commenced this morning from the oart wherein wood is stored by one Dayabhai Amersi on the Bazar Road. The Residents of Bazar Road, particularly between the house of Mr. Gunpatrao and the Holy Cross, were lucky that the fire occurred at day time and not at night. The fire destroyed several premises in the vicinity of the said oart and it would have destroyed the whole of the Bazar Road locality if timely assistance had not been rendered by the fire engines of "Mahim" and, more especially of "Byculla" and also by the residents, some of whom had to return home from their offices leaving their important work and inconveniencing their employers who kindly allowed them to go back to their homes.

The terror particularly among the women and the children, who had not at that hour taken their meals, can be better imagined than described. It is now high time for the residents of Bandra to compel the members of the Municipality to have a fire engine for that town. I conclude this letter by asking the city fathers to drive to Bazar Road to see the place where several premises were destroyed, by to-day's fire and they should also obtain a Report from the Byculla Brigade.—Yours, etc.,

BAHADKER.

Bazar Road, Bandra, 26th Feb.

## "NO SIGN OF GOING HOME."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I take liberty to ask if you could find room in your paper for this, so that I may call the Government officials' notice to the way the men are being treated. I was sent back from Mesopotamia in 1917 unfit. I am still marked unfit and there is no sign of getting away. Many men were sent back Home about a month ago and they were all A1 men. They had only been out here eight months and they were the first to go Home. Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.,

MAN WHO HAS DONE HIS BIT.

# THE WEATHER.

## WEATHER IN BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Feb. 27.

A mango-shower of rain fell on Tuesday afternoon and a fairly heavy shower this evening with thunder and some lightning. The Burmans predict an early monsoon which will affect the shortage of paddy in the jungle.

## TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th Feb. 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. | ..... | 29.882 Inch. |
| Temperature of Air | ..... | 76.3 Deg. |
| Wet bulb Thermometer | ..... | 70.6 " |
| Dew point | ..... | 68.1 " |
| Relative humidity of Air | ..... | 0.763 " |
| Amount of cloudy sky (the whole sky =10) | ..... | 0.0 " |
| Maximum temperature of Air | ..... | 83.9 " |
| Minimum do | ..... | 70.3 " |
| General directions of Wind from midnight to midnight | ..... | ESE,WNW,NW. |
| Movement of Wind | ..... | 130 Miles. |

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

| | HIGH WATER. | | | | | LOW WATER. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | Bombay Mean time. | | Depth on Sill. | | Day of Week. | Day of Month. | Bombay Mean time. | | Depth on Sill. |
| | Feb. | h. | m. | ft. | in. | Feb. | | h. | m. | ft. in. |
| Thur. | 27 | m | 8 45 | 24 | 8 | 27 | m | 2 | 19. | 20 4 |
| | | | 9 54a | 27 | 0 | | | 3 | 0a | 17 8 |
| Fri. | 28 | m | 9 42 | 25 | 10 | 28 | m | 3 | 13 | 19 5 |
| | Mar. | | 10 29a | 28 | 0 | Mar. | | 3 | 45a | 16 5 |
| Sat. | 1 | m | 10 29 | 27 | 1 | 1 | m | 4 | 37 | 17 9 |
| | | | 11 3a | 28 | 11 | | | 4 | 28a | 15 8 |
| Sun. | 2 | m | 11 14 | 28 | 2 | 2 | m | 5 | 13 | 16 3 |
| | | | 11 38a | 29 | 0 | | | 5 | 10a | 15 3 |
| Mon. | 3 | m | 11 57 | 28 | 11 | 3 | m | 5 | 47 | 15 6 |
| | | | | | | | | 5 | 51a | 15 2 |
| Tues. | 4 | m | 0 14 | 29 | 10 | 4 | m | 6 | 23 | 14 9 |
| | | | 0 40a | 29 | 3 | | | 6 | 32a | 15 7 |
| Wed. | 5 | m | 0 51 | 29 | 9 | 5 | m | 7 | 0 | 14 5 |
| | | | 1 24a | 29 | 2 | | | 7 | 14a | 16 4 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Feb. 27 (Thursday) | Sunrise | 7h. | 1m. | Sunset | 6h. 43m. |
| " 28 (Friday) | " | 7h. | 0m. | " | 6h. 44m. |
| Mar. 1 (Saturday) | " | 6h. | 59m. | " | 6h. 44m. |
| " 2 (Sunday) | " | 6h. | 58m. | " | 6h. 45m. |
| " 3 (Monday) | " | 6h. | 57m. | " | 6h. 45m. |
| " 4 (Tuesday) | " | 6h. | 56m. | " | 6h. 45m. |
| " 5 (Wednesday) | " | 6h. | 56m. | " | 6h. 46m. |

Phases of the Moon:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Moon | — | 2d. 4h. 41m | p.m. |
| First Quarter | — | 9d. 8h. 44m. | a.m. |
| Full Moon | — | 16d. 9h. 11m. | p.m. |
| Last quarter | — | 25d. 2h. 3 9m. | a.m. |

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 27th February, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the north Punjab and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in the extreme north. Day temperature is below normal generally in the east and north Punjab; night temperature is above the average at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in slight excess in the east of the division. Day temperature is slightly below normal generally; night temperature is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is above normal at Bikaner and Karachi. Night temperature is in excess at Jodhpur, but is in defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is above normal in Cutch and the south of Central India West, but is below normal locally in Kathiawar. Day temperature is in excess at Dwarka; night temperature is below the average at Bhuj and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity continues in slight excess in the south-eastern districts. Day temperature is below normal in the southern half of the division; night temperature is below the average in the western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal at Bombay. Night temperature is below the average at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal except in south Hyderabad. Night temperature is in defect at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry except for a light shower at Colombo. Unsettled conditions appear to be again approaching the north-west frontier. Fine clear weather continues over the greater part of the reporting area.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 26th February, 1919.

Snow has fallen generally in the Punjab and Kumaon Hills and rain in Sikkim and north-east Assam. A few falls of rain are also reported from Burma, Orissa and the Central Provinces.

Chief amounts are:—Darjiling one and a half inches and False Point three-quarters.

Yesterday's disturbance in northern India has nearly disappeared, but a fresh depression is affecting Persia.

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 27th February, 1919, was 30.109 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 32 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make if comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.


## NEPAL SAL TIMBERS.

About two thousand SAL TIMBERS are ready FOR SALE, which I have managed to get direct from Nepal Darbar. Orders will be supplied direct from Sitamarhi (B. N. W. R.) Wholesale purchasers will get at a reasonable concession rate. Apply to:—

KRISHNA PRASAD SINGH CHAWDHARY
Manager, "The Express,"
P. O. Muradpur, BANKIPUR.


## BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ART.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My attention is drawn to your editorial of the 15th instant and in support of this I have to request you to publish the following few lines.

All are aware of the fact that the European appointments by our Government in the above school have not at all proved satisfactory because the reason is that their past life in England is wholly associated with western systems of working and developing the mode of architecture in their own country so no wonder that no sooner do they arrive in a foreign country like India than they are compelled by the Government to visit such places as Bijapur and Ahmedabad, which gives a peculiar charm to architecture in general. The question that naturally arises in one's mind is, that, does not the Government spend such a tremendous amount of money after such visits, whose labours are not even ten to one repaid. There is not a shadow of doubt when we say that the Indian Art has remained in background, for, the officials arriving here in India are not only raw and unfit, but they do not know the elementary history and art of India. We all know that the Government lays aside a certain lump sum for the purpose of giving opportunities to the Indians to study and advance the Indian Art but where has it gone to, if the Government fails to select an Indian who has likewise been to the different parts of India? Does it not form a dark page in the history of the school that it has not been able to give birth to a great architect during its long career of sixty years? Still it is a matter of profound sorrow to note that the sum granted is ill used, and not wholly applied to the welfare of the students. The Government often place trust in the faith of the officials in charge and do not care to exact the minute details as to how much was expended after one individual for boarding, lodging, and last but not the least travelling. But as a matter of fact the major portion of the sum alloted is used up after the comforts and conveniences of the European Professors who travel by first class. The public has come to know that the students taken last year to Agra for studying Mogul Architecture were not even looked after once by the Principal, for which he is paid extra, and it again adds to my horror when I heard that the Principal always moved separately from the students at Agra too. Then why did he at all accompany them? Unpunctually is the next thing that struct my mind and I wonder why they exact punctuality from students when they themselves are irregular and indolent. Instead of arranging separate tours for Architecture and Painting students, the Principal in his great wisdom thought it wise to combine the two and that, too, were only the selected students. I am a optimistic to the marrow of my bonces and always look upon failures as the mother of success but the authorities concerned did not take much care in selecting students. None of the last year students were chosen and the result was that the students got disappointed and had no zeal and enthusiasm in their work so is it possible to make any good progress in the Art? I fully agree with you when you declared to the public the system on which the Calcutta art has been advanced and what a warm support they receive from their superiors in teaching.

All the above mentioned things must appeal to the very hearts of the Government, and the Government must not turn a deaf ear to the entreaties of the poor students if at all they wish to make a remarkable progress in Indian Art, in Bombay, which is considered to be the second city of the Empire.—Yours, etc.,

"DISGUSTED."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have gone through the correspondence of "A Silent Observer" and "Past Student", which has appeared in your paper of the 21st instant and hope in support of the same you will permit me to write a few lines.

I agree with both the above-named correspondents, and have to say that the teaching is so faulty, that the authorities are not able to have good collection of the drawings prepared by the students to hold its annual exhibition. It is known to all that formerly it was the custom for the exhibition to be held every year, but we regret to observe that the same has not been the case for the last many years. Last year by this time it was held and that too after three years, and we do not know why it is not held annually. Last year's exhibition was most unsatisfactory and was rightly criticised by "Silent Observer" in your issue of the 2nd May, 1918. If the exhibition is not held annually one would easily assume that they have no good pictures and drawings to exhibit. If they have good collection of drawings we hope the authorities will not fail to hold the exhibition, and if at all, it is not held, one will have reason to assume that this year no good drawins are prepared and, therefore, they have none to exhibit.—Yours, etc.,

"EXHIBITIONER."

Bombay, Feb. 26.

## MUNIFICENT KHOJA CHARITY.

At the celebration of the "Sunat" ceremony of Master Abdul Aziz, the second son of Mr. Huseinbhai Ahmedbhai, at the latter's bungalow, Lubi Hall, Nepean Sea Road, on Sunday evening, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla announced on behalf of Mr. Huseinbhai a munificent donation of rupees two lakhs as charity to be dovoted for the good of the Khoja community, in the name of his father the late Seth Ahmedbhai Habibbhai. The Fund will be managed by a board consisting of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Messrs. Mahomedbhai Currimbhoy, Casambhai M. Mitha, Abdulla Husein, Khan Mahomed Kasambhai and the doner himself as trustees of the charity. In announcing this gift, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla thanked Mr. Huseinbhai on behalf of the Khoja community. The announcement was hailed with delight by those present, who also warmly thanked the host for his benevolence.

## GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY (BENARES)

The fifth Anniversary of the Gokhale Education Society (Benares) was celebrated in the Town Hall on the 19th instant under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani. The Joint Secretary of the Society read out the annual report which showed that the Society was making steady progress since the year 1915. Its main feature is that it opens one free school every year. It has collected about Rs. 5,500 to establish the United Provinces Memorial of Mahatma Gokhale in the shape of the U. P. Gokhale Technical School. The Society was fortunate in securing the patronage of a number of gentlemen of other cities for this Provincial Memorial. It hopes to begin the work of imparting technical educatoin as soon as its permanent fund of Rs. 5,500 is converted into one of Rs. 10,000. The Society sent deputations to various cities in the past and it appears that it will do the


# "Glaxo is about the only food that can be given whilst the mother is still nursing——it never upsets the Baby." *Extract from a Nurse's Letter.*

**If Baby does not thrive on his mother's milk, if he does not put on weight as he should and is peevish and fretful—give him a bottle of Glaxo in turn with the breast. You will quickly see how much good it does him, for he will be contented and happy, will sleep peacefully and will steadily increase in weight from that day onwards.**

A Mother says: "Glaxo is truly a marvellous preparation and a boon and a blessing to every mother." And so it is, for not only is it a complete food for baby from birth, but "it agrees with baby just like breast milk," so that, as the nurse quoted above says, even a baby still at the breast can be given Glaxo without his being upset.

This is indeed a boon to the nursing mother, for if her breast milk does not satisfy baby, or if she cannot stand the strain of continual breast feeding, she can give a bottle of Glaxo in turn with the breast, so that while baby still has plenty of breast milk his hunger is fully satisfied and his mother is relieved of any undue strain upon her strength.

A BONNIE GLAXO BABY.

Many mothers accustom baby to a bottle or two of Glaxo right from birth, and this is often the most satisfactory way of feeding baby. For, should his mother become ill, worried or upset, so that her milk is affected, or should she have to go away suddenly or be prevented from getting home in time to feed baby, she knows that he will take his Glaxo quite contentedly, will be satisfied and happy, and that the regularity of his feeding—so important to baby's well-being—will not be interrupted.

ANOTHER MOTHER says: "I think Glaxo is a splendid food, and I would not be without it; I find it so handy when I am going out, for, if I leave a bottle feed of Glaxo, I know that baby will be all right."

Many babies have Glaxo during the day and the breast at night, and ANOTHER MOTHER says: "At first I fed baby at the breast alternately with Glaxo, then with Glaxo during the day and the breast at night, and now on Glaxo only. My baby is very strong and bright and most active, and I return many thanks for all the advice you gave me when I made enquiries to you concerning the feeding with Glaxo."

Feeding baby in this way also does away with all the fuss and worry usually associated with weaning, for it is a simple matter, when weaning time comes, to gradually reduce the number of breast feeds until baby is being fed entirely on Glaxo.

But this is not the only way in which Glaxo is a help to the nursing mother. She can, by taking Glaxo herself, or milk puddings made with Glaxo, not only build up her own strength, but also increase and improve her own milk supply. A mother who says: "I feel I must write and inform you that I have been taking Glaxo since my baby was born. The result has been marvellous. I had very little milk when she was born, but since taking Glaxo it has increased very much and baby has gained over 8 ozs. a week."

Glaxo is not a fancy food sold at a fancy price. It is entirely composed of the purest of milk enriched with extra cream and milk sugar and costs you but a trifle more than ordinary milk. The secret of its success lies in the Glaxo Process, which not only makes Glaxo absolutely safe and germ-free, but also breaks down the tough nourishing curd of the milk into soft, easily digested particles, so that even the weakest baby can obtain all the nourishment from every drop of Glaxo he swallows.

A Doctor says: "Glaxo is superior to (ordinary) cow's milk for infants, being so much more digestible, and should be absolutely invaluable to mothers who for any reason cannot suckle their infants."

(Signed)——— M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

If your breast milk does not satisfy baby, give him Glaxo either in turn with the breast or as his sole food, and his feeding will give you no trouble. Not only will baby thrive and grow stronger and bigger day by day, but you will have no fear of milk-borne diseases, no bother about sterilising or boiling milk, no cooking, no waste, no milk bill. With Glaxo all the pasteurising and sterilising has already been done for you, and you have no milk to buy for baby, because Glaxo itself is milk and cream. You simply add boiling water to Glaxo according to the directions on the tin—so that Glaxo is not only the safe food for baby, but also the easiest to prepare and very economical.

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT TO THE COURTS OF SPAIN AND ITALY.

Glaxo

*World Gold Medal International Medical Congress Exhibition, 1913.*

## "Builds Bonnie Babies"

*A Doctor says:* "Glaxo is not only perfect from a scientific and clinical point of view but is so easily prepared. I do not think such a good food as Glaxo can be brought before the public by the Medical Profession too strongly." (*Signed*)——— *M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.O.H.*

Ask Your Doctor!

If your Chemist or Dealer cannot supply you with Glaxo please communicate with "Glaxo" SALES MANAGER, 70, Apollo Street, Bombay.

## Glaxo for Adults

in Sickness, Convalescence, Dyspepsia and Insomnia.

Milk is the first food of mankind and when sickness or accident reduces the body's strength then milk is the food that is generally relied upon to help recovery. Ordinary milk, however, has its disadvantages. It is liable to contamination, is distasteful to many and frequently found indigestible. Far better in such cases is it to use Glaxo instead of ordinary milk.

Glaxo provides all the valuable nutriment of the best pure rich milk and cream, but in a form which eliminates the disadvantages of ordinary milk. Not only is Glaxo bacteriologically pure, but the flavour is delicious and the Glaxo Process makes it easily assimilable by even the weakest digestion. Being in dry form it is free from all risk of contamination, and is prepared by mixing with boiling water only. It can be administered either in the dry form, as a thick cream, or as a liquid milk—and can be used instead of ordinary milk for invalid cooking.

A night-cap of hot, delicious Glaxo tends to promote healthy restful sleep, and those who dislike ordinary milk find Glaxo not only delicious and easily digested but also most nourishing and sustaining.

# HUGE REDUCTION IN PRICES.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

50,000 Half-Watt

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IN ASSORTED VOLTAGES AND CANDLE POWER

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*Sole Agents:*—**PRECIOUS ELECTRIC CO., 47B, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.**

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**Delicious, Wholesome, Refreshing.**

Prepared from the pure juice of the finest West Indian Lime Fruit, grown on our estates in Dominica, West Indies.

*Insist on having* ***ROSE'S.***



*Manly Fitness*

Manly fitness in variably shows the use of Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, the great nerve restorer and energiser which has proved its valuable qualities to hundreds of thousands of patients throughout the world during the past 50 years. This wonderful remedy invigorates every function of the human body, replaces manly weakness with manly fitness, and has a most marvellous effect as a nerve tonic and upon all who suffer from

NERVOUS DEBILITY — LACK OF VIGOUR
DEPRESSION — EXHAUSTION
DISORDERED STOMACH — NEURASTHENIA
MALARIA — DYSENTERY

A well tried and trusted friend is Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, which ensures its users the enviable condition of perfect health. Fits of depression and general debility fly before this well known remedy, the reliable properties of which are endorsed by the fact that it is recommended by the medical profession throughout the whole world. Hundreds of thousands can testify to its marvellous recuperative powers. That tired feeling quickly disappears and is replaced by splendid health and joy of living, which enables one to truthfully declare "I am as fit as a fiddle."

*Dr. Lalor's*

# PHOSPHODYNE

is obtainable from Chemists and Stores everywhere.



# DR. NAVARATNA'S PACCA KALAP

INDIAN HAIR DYE.

An elegant and lasting Black Dye for hair; very much superior to any imported article. Hair turns black and perfectly smooth, only within three minutes of its application. It has no rival in the field and is quite easy for use. It has agreeable smell, fast colour and is very cheap in price.

Per case containing brushes and cups, Rs. 1-4. Postage extra.

DR. NAVARATNA & SON KALBADEVI ROAD BOMBAY


## INDIA'S TRADE IN 1917-18.

### PHENOMENAL RISE IN TRADE WITH JAPAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

The report published by the Department of Statistics reviewing India's trade in 1917-18 roughly points out the future development and lines on which progress in trade is likely to take. The report says:—Three years ago few dreamt that India being far distant from the titanic struggle in Europe would have experienced the great changes that have taken place in her commerce and industry. In commerce, continuous demands on the part of the Allies stimulated the export of commodities of vital or national importance and at the same time altered the direction of trade in industry. Necessity was the mother of invention and the war has been a great impetus to industrial development. The war time prosperity has, so far as our industrial activities are concerned, continued to bring grist to the mill trade. The returns of the year are surprisingly good considering the restrictions prevailing upon exports and the difficulties of freight and finance.

Further on the report says:—In the direction of India's trade, the effect of the war has been to increase the trade of India with other parts of the British Empire. The most interesting feature in regard to the direction of trade is the large increase in trade with Japan and the United States. When the long list of imports at the present time is examined the progress in our trade with Japan cannot be termed other than phenomenal. In 1917-18 the total trade with Japan exceeded that with other countries except the United Kingdom and was valued at Rs. 52 crores. This was an increase of 400 per cent., in imports and 103 per cent. in exports over the pre-war average.

### VALUE OF TRADE WITH UNITED STATES.

The value of trade with the United States had grown to twice what it was in the pre-war period, being second only to that with Japan. Half of the import trade with the United States was made up of iron, steel and mineral oil, while the trade with Japan was chiefly in the import of cotton manufactures, matches, metals, silk manufactures, and glassware and in export of raw cotton.

## ADVERTISEMENTS REGARDING LOTTERIES.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Government of Bombay:—

It has come to the notice of Government that advertisements containing proposals for the sale of tickets in public lotteries to be held in Native States and unauthorised by Government were recently published in several newspapers of the Bombay Presidency. The publishers of all newspapers are, therefore, hereby warned that publication of such advertisements constitutes an offence under section 294-A of the Indian Penal Code, even though the lottery is proposed to be held outside British India.

## BOMBAY HINDU WIDOWS' HOME.

The second annual report of this institution says that at the close of the previous year there were 6 widows in the Home. During the year under report, 11 widows sought admission out of whom 10 were admitted. During the year 6 widows were married, 3 left the Home of their own accord and 7 remained on the roll. In addition to the school education the widows are taught sewing and cutting in the Sewing Class started by the Social Service League on the premises of the Home. They are also taught cooking and other household duties in the Home.

The total expenditure for the maintenance of the Home during the year under report was Rs. 2,175-1-3 (food charges Rs. 1,040-5-0, clothes for inmates Rs. 56-12-0, books and fees Rs. 59-13-6, rent Rs. 660-0-0, establishment Rs. 228-8-9, postage Rs. 31-7-3, and printing, stationery etc. Rs. 98-12-9).

The following subscriptions and donations were received during the year under report:—

The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas Rs. 300, Mr. Lakhmidas R. Tairsee Rs. 270, The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh Rs. 225, Mr. Narotam Morarji Rs. 200, Mr. G. M. Seth Rs. 135, Mr. Bhagwandas Madhavdas Rs. 135, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar Rs. 135, The Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah Rs. 135, Mr. Sitaram N. Pandit Rs. 180, Mr. Chunilal Ichharam Rs. 51, Mr. Hiralal Parbhudas Rs. 51, Rao Bahadur Wamanrao Kolhatkar Rs. 50, Mr. Jamabhai Mahomedbhai Rs. 40, Rao Sahib Purushotam Oodhavji Rs. 25, Mr. K. M. Kooper Rs. 20, Messrs. John Dickinson and Co's. Indian Staff Rs. 15, A sympathiser Rs. 10, Mr. P. V. Shrikhande Rs. 8, and Sundry donors Rs. 9, Total Rs. 1,985.

Mr. Mavji Govindji gave a bag of rice

# GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## Issues of 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue TREASURY BILLS for three, six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For three months' Bills **Rs. 98-12 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·0633 per cent.

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-6 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·3915 per cent.

For nine months' Bills **Rs. 96 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·5555 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.2631 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent. on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

### FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....

or order to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of

Bengal

Bombay out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.....

Madras

day of.....1919.

## LANGUAGE BOOM.

### SOLDIERS SPECIALISING IN UNFAMILIAR TONGUES.

Out-of-the-way languages are booming. The commercial traveller of peace thought himself clever if he could speak French, or German, or Spanish, with fair success, but the commercial traveller of to-day is much more ambitious.

"Several soldiers who have served in distant theatres of war have told me of their hopes of becoming expert commercial travellers," a business man told a "Daily Chronicle," representative. "Their wandering life has made them restless, and they will not easily be content with the monotony of a clerkship or a teacher's life.

### ARMY LINGUISTS.

"Some of these men have served in Egypt and learned Arabic, and have gone over to Macedonia, where they picked up something of modern Greek. I believe that next books in these languages are greatly in demand, and now that easier conditions have come there will be a chance for Army men to rub up the smattering of these out-of-the-way tongues.

"Just as valuable as the knowledge of the language is the knowledge of the people of the country. There is no doubt that men who have studied local conditions abroad with intelligence should make good travel-


# The Pioneer Medical Supply Co.

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

The only firm composed of and conducted by Medical men. For accuracy, purity of drugs and moderate rates please order us.

OUR DAY and NIGHT DISPENSARY

Our Dispensing Department under supervision of Dr. G. V. Bhatvadekar, L.R.C.P. & S., is open Day and Night when prescriptions of every description are dispensed very carefully

THE PIONEER RINGWORM OINTMENT.

This is the most efficacious Ointment for Ringworm only. Three applications will cure Ringworm of whatever long standing.

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Awarded Gold and Silver Medals of Indian Industrial Exhibitions.

For Malarial Fevers, Influenza and mild forms of Plague USE

**Batliwalla's Ague Mixture (Big) or Ague Pills, Price Rs. 1-2**

Batliwalla's Balamrut, the Tonic for Children and Weak Persons. Price Re. 1.
Other famous preparations are:—BATLIWALLA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets. Grs. and II each, in Bottles of 100 each. AGUE MIXTURE (Small), 10 As. CHOLEROL for Cholera and Diarrhoea and Vomiting, Re. 1. TOOTH POWDER, 4 As. TONIC PILLS (Ambiral Brand) for Pale People and Nervous Breakdown, Rs. 1-8 RINGWORM OINTMENT for Ringworm, Dhobies' Itch, etc. price As. 4.

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Telegraphic Address:
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**Without**

Alphabet cannot be learnt without knowing A.

So,

Health can not be got without

**ATANK NIGRAH PILLS.**

They are a sovereign cure for mental and physical weakness.

*16 days trial costs only a Rupee.*

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ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR—KATHIAWAR.
*Branch Office:*
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**NERVINE TONIC PILLS**

are the best and most effective preparation in the market to cure all sorts of diseases due to nervous breakdown, such as (Nervous debility, Braintag, Loss of memory, Indigestion) etc., etc. This medicine is not a thing made by a quack but it is the result of Dr. Burman's vast experience in the field of medicine for a long time and consequently it can be safely recommended for your own case as well as for your friends and relatives.

Will bring energy in every dose.

*Price Re. 1/- a phial of 30 Pills.*
*Packing & Postage Annas 5.*

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*Agent:*—A. M. THAKKAR,
122, Princess St., Fida Bldg., Bombay.

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JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat, the sleepless night, the headache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep. The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

1 Phial Re. 1. V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
3 Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2-11.
1 Doz. Phials Rs. 8-12 V.P.P. Rs. 10.

**C. K. SEN & Co., Ltd**

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Consulting Physician:
KAVIRAJ UPENDRANATH SEN.

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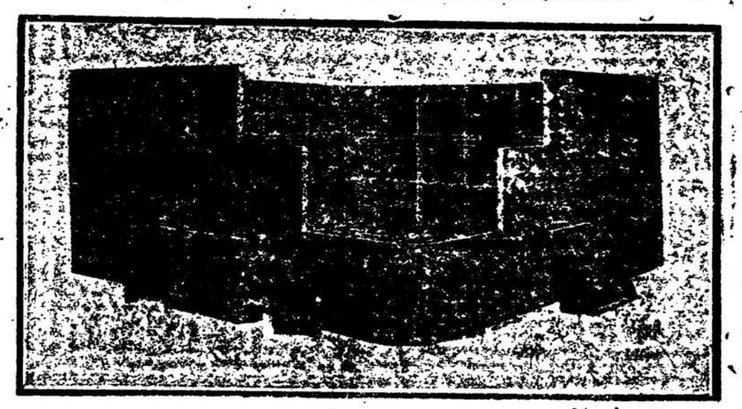
BRIDGES, ROOFS, TANKS, STRUCTURAL WORKS, CASTINGS & STEELWORK of all DESCRIPTION.



*WE KEEP A LARGE STOCK OF*

STAND POSTS, PIPES, SLUICE VALVES, KITE MOTION PUMPS
AND
**All kinds of Water Works Fittings.**

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IS THE
**One Root of good many Troubles**
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**To get rid of a good many Troubles**
YOU SHOULD
**Be Cured of your Indigestion**
BY THE DAILY USE OF OUR

## SULEMANI SALT

WHICH WILL
**insure your Health**

Against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Heart-burn, Colic, Nausea, Flatulence, Piles, Cholera, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, and a good many other diseases.

**Its local application**

Will cure poisonous stings and will help your little babies in their dentition period. Price, per phial, Annas **12** only.

**NO ONE LIKES**

**to have grey beard or white-head before a good old age.**

Those who are troubled by premature grey hairs, they should use our matchless

**HAIR DYE**

**which restores the grey hairs to their natural colour and beauty ALMOST INSTANTANEOUSLY**

and renders them charmingly soft and glossy.

Its colour is very durable and never fades even by the most repeated washings.

Price, per set, Rs. **2-8-0** only.

**NORMAL EYESIGHT**
IS
**THE GREATEST BLESSING**

in the world and to preserve it to the oldest possible ages our

## MAMIRE-KA-SURMA

IS
**The Greatest, the Safest and the Surest Remedy**
and is rightly considered as
**The Elixir to all Eye Troubles**

such as—, Helenlasity, Rheums, Redness, Incipient, Cataract, Conjective flow, Itching, &c., &c., and hence is always recommended by most respectful Europeans and Indians in every walk of life.

Price:—Black Surma Rs. **2.** White, Rs. **2-8-0** per tola, which will suffice for one year.

Pure Mamira Rs. **20.** per Masha.

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Sufi Ab-i-Hayat Buildings, Sufi Ab-i-Hayat Post Office,
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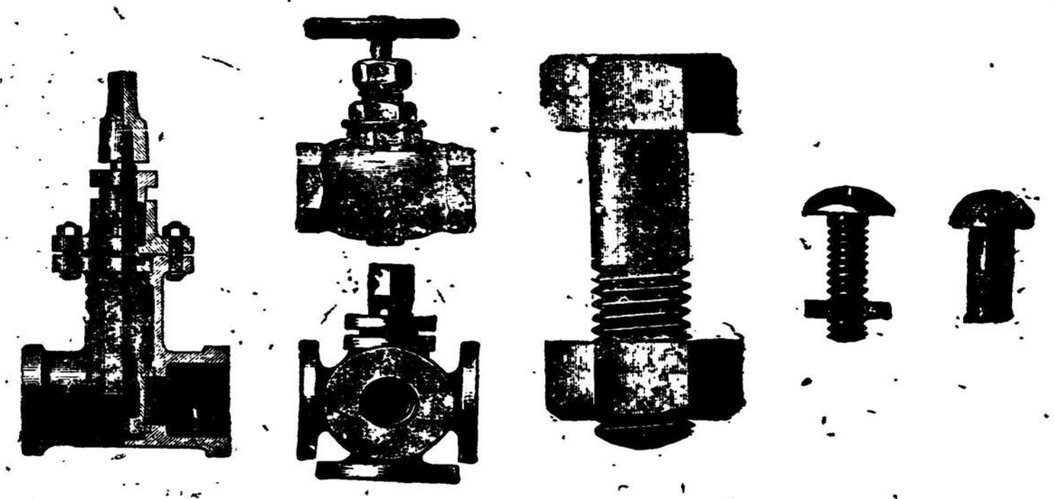

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AWARDED SILVER AND BRONZE MEDALS AT THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

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